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On Environment, Health

2 U.S.-Soviet Accords Signed; Nixon, Brezhnev Hold 3 Talks

By Carroll Kilpatrick

MOSCOW, May 23 (WP).—The United States and the Soviet Union signed cooperative agreements today on environmental protection and health as President Nixon and Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev met three times during the second day amid official expressions of optimism.

Agreements on space, strategic arms limitations and trade were reported as strong possibilities later in the week.

After a plenary talks session this morning, various groups from both countries met on specific issues, including the major question of concluding an agreement on nuclear arms limitation. It has been under intensive negotiation since 1968.

Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev also considered the nuclear issue in their private talks, according to sources here.

There was diplomatic symbolism in the disclosure of the agreements reached on environment and health cooperation, even though these agreements involve two of the least controversial subjects under discussion here.

By formally announcing the two accords, the United States and the Soviet Union were signaling that they are in the process of producing a series of agreements.

Even more important by making these accords public today, the United States showed that it was not attempting to tie together every subject here into a closely linked package in order to put pressure on the Soviet Union, as many Soviet diplomats had suspected.

Soviet Concern

Soviet sources had expressed concern that the United States might try to extract concessions on Soviet actions in the Vietnamese war by such tactics. Since the signing of North Vietnam's harbors May 8 to block Soviet shipping, the Soviet Union has reiterated its determination to supply aid to North Vietnam.

Early tomorrow, the President will step outside the Kremlin walls for the first time since he arrived to place a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The tomb is in the Alexander Gardens outside the Kremlin and around the corner from Red Square.

The bilateral agreements on health and environment were signed in Vladimir Hall in the Grand Kremlin Palace, a high-domed chamber of pink marble. The room is richly decorated in gold with double eagles of the old imperial Russian regime arranged in a circle overhead.

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The health agreement extends and strengthens a 1958 agreement in health research. On Feb. 11, Mr. Ponomarev and Mr. Rogers signed a similar agreement on health, education and welfare, exchanged letters establishing a 10-member joint committee for health cooperation.

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Austria	12 S.F.	Lebanon	12 L.F.
Belgium	12 S.F.	Libya	12 L.F.
Denmark	12 S.F.	Morocco	12 L.F.
France	12 S.F.	Netherlands	12 L.F.
Germany	12 S.F.	Portugal	12 L.F.
Greece	12 S.F.	Spain	12 L.F.
India	12 S.F.	Sweden	12 L.F.
Italy	12 S.F.	Switzerland	12 L.F.
Japan	12 S.F.	Turkey	12 L.F.
South Korea	12 S.F.	U.S. Military	12 L.F.
U.S.	12 S.F.	Yugoslavia	12 L.F.

THANKS—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev (right) turns down offer of second drink from Secretary of State William Rogers (left) after signing of Soviet-American environmental agreement in Kremlin yesterday. Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny is in center, next to the official Soviet translator.

Britain Finds Africans Reject Rhodesia Plan

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, May 23 (NYT).—The British government today announced that the settlement plan for Rhodesia, which it had proposed last November, had been rejected by the African majority.

The settlement plan, which included pledges for faster economic gains and some new legal rights for the African majority, was part of the package, Britain would end sanctions, recognize Rhodesia's independence, and pay more than \$10 million a year into a fund for educational and development projects in the tribal trust lands, where most Africans live.

All such measures, however, hinged on whether the commission headed by Lord Pearce, a retired High Court justice, found them acceptable to Rhodesians "as a whole."

The 24-man commission, which arrived last January amid a rare outbreak of riots, found that "mis-trust of the intentions and motives" of the Smith government transcended all other considerations among the Africans.

A majority of the Africans were convinced that the present governing party was committed to perpetuation of white supremacy in Rhodesia, the report said.

In effect, the commission found, the Africans were willing to wait for a better deal that would provide them more dignity, justice and fair opportunities.

Tragically, the report said, the British government's finding on Rhodesian independence was "a tragic shock and its consequences are difficult to foresee."

CAPE TOWN, May 23 (AP).—Premier John Vorster today termed the British commission's finding on Rhodesian independence "a tragic shock and its consequences are difficult to foresee."

U.S. May Bar Rhodesian Chrome Again

WASHINGTON, May 23 (Reuters).—The administration has decided to support legislation which would reimpose the ban on Rhodesian chrome imports lifted by Congress last November, the State Department said today.

A department spokesman announced administration support for a proposal by Sen. Gale McGee, D., Wyo., to repeal the amendment, which lifted the ban in a breach of United Nations sanctions imposed on Rhodesia.

The international embargo was imposed in 1966 after Jan. Smith, leader of Rhodesia's white minority government, declared independence from Britain.

Although the administration opposed the amendment, proposed by Sen. Harry Byrd, Virginia Independent, President Nixon signed it into law because it was included in a defense spending bill he wanted passed.

The spokesman said about 50,000 tons of Rhodesian chrome have been imported since the lifting of the ban became effective on Jan. 1.

The amendment provided that the President could not continue a ban on a strategic material imported from a "free world country" if the material was being supplied by a Communist country. At the time, 85 to 90 percent of U.S. chrome imports came from the Soviet Union.

The spokesman said that, except for two chrome shipments and two small shipments of nickel ore totaling 366 tons, America has been second to none in carrying out UN sanctions against trade with Rhodesia.

The spokesman said it was a coincidence that the administration's announcement came as the British government's Pearce Commission report was made public.

Catholic Mood Turning Against IRA

5 More Bombs Explode in Belfast

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST, May 23 (NYT).—Amid growing Catholic unease about the tactics of the Irish Republican Army, a wave of bombings and terror again struck Belfast today.

Five bombs exploded in the center of this black, rain-drenched city, injuring 10 persons. Later this afternoon a British soldier was shot in the neck by a sniper and died instantly while on patrol in the Ballymurphy section of the city.

With Belfast and Londonderry tense, the mood among many Catholics has turned uncertain, even chilly, toward the IRA. The weekend murder of a 19-year-old Catholic soldier in Londonderry, on leave from his unit in Germany, has angered the Catholic community, especially in Londonderry. The soldier, William James Best, was buried today.

"This is the end of the road for the IRA," the Rev. Hugh O'Neill of St. Eugene's Cathedral in Londonderry said today. "This is the finish. They have lost all credibility with the people."

No Work
John Hume, a key political leader in Londonderry, said before today's emotional funeral, "That young man worked his guts out in the Bogside in August '69, as a vigilante. When it was all over, like many other young men, he was young and Irishmen, he joined the British Army because he had no work."

At today's funeral, 5,000 persons, led by 25 priests from the Londonderry area, lined the streets between St. Mary's Church, in the Creggan area, and the city cemetery, a quarter-mile away. There were dozens of wreaths, including one of white carnations and roses signed "With our deepest sympathy, the Secretary of State and Mrs. [William] Whitelaw."

The anger of the Catholic community was underlined when hundreds of women marched last night and today to the Official IRA headquarters in the Creggan area. Several women screamed: "Murder, murder!" One woman shouted: "This was nothing but cold-blooded murder of one of our own people."

After meeting members of the IRA Official wing, the women said the Officials promised to stop shooting except in defense of the Bogside and Creggan areas. Dozens of women were also expected to meet members of the Provisional wing of the IRA tonight and tomorrow.

The two IRA wings are sharply split. Last night the Provisional wing said, "We repeat that we will at all times defend the people against attacks that may come from any quarter. The people of free Derry have asked us to make public their wishes that the National Liberation Front (Official IRA) are no longer welcome in the Bogside area and call on them to withdraw immediately."

Today the Official wing of the IRA declared angrily, "The Provisionals have revealed themselves by their words to be just an extra battalion of the British Army."

McGovern Hopes for Kennedy as Running-Mate

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore., May 23 (WP).—Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., laying a sweep of the last seven presidential primaries that he thinks will guarantee him the Democratic presidential nomination, has hopes of persuading Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., to become his running-mate.

He has told campaign associates that he has reason to believe that Sen. Kennedy, who has given Sen. McGovern his best support but not an open endorsement, might be willing to run in the No. 3 spot—despite the Massachusetts senator's repeated public statements that he will not accept either place on the 1972 Democratic ticket.

If Sen. Kennedy rejects the Vice-Presidency, Sen. McGovern said in an interview, he would be inclined to pick "a moderate candidate who had the confidence of the Democratic regulars [but] whose views are not too different from my own."

That could mean, he said, Florida Gov. Reubin Askew or ex-Gov. Terry Sanford of North Carolina.

[Sen. McGovern and Sen. Kennedy have met privately and agreed on coordinating their future political moves, the Los Angeles Times reported.]

[It said Sen. Kennedy is ready to declare publicly that he supports Sen. McGovern for President, and that the timing of the announcement will depend on when it will help Sen. McGovern the most.]

[This agreement was worked out between the two men, the newspaper said, at a meeting in Washington last week at a time when Sen. McGovern had declared a moratorium on public campaigning after the assassination attempt on Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama.]

Sen. McGovern also said in the Oregon interview that he plans a pre-convention swing through the Deep South states in an effort to soften opposition in that region to his candidacy and that he hopes to gain the support after the convention, if not before, of Gov. Wallace.

He said Gov. Wallace "holds the key" not only to the possibility of the Democrats' winning the White House but also to the possibility of the Democrats' winning the White House.

FIRST LADIES—Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Brezhnev at a Moscow high school. Story on Page 2.

Many Bridges Believed Destroyed

U.S. Reports Heavy Raids on North

By Charles Mohr

SAIGON, May 23 (NYT).—For the last four days U.S. bombers have struck North Vietnam with great intensity and apparently unusual effectiveness, delayed reports by military spokesmen indicated today.

It seemed likely that U.S. pilots were freely employing bombs guided by laser beams. This seemed true because of reports that targets such as bridges—which had been hard to hit in previous years—had in many cases been knocked out in single raids.

More than 1,000 sorties—a sortie being a flight by a single plane—were flown against North Vietnam in the three-day period from 5 p.m. Friday to 5 p.m. yesterday, the Pentagon said.

The President and President Nikolai V. Podgorny, Mr. Brezhnev, and other high officials looking on, signed the environmental agreement.

Then Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Boris P. Ponomarev, Minister of Health, signed the agreement on medical science and public health.

The health agreement extends and strengthens a 1958 agreement in health research. On Feb. 11, Mr. Ponomarev and Mr. Rogers signed a similar agreement on health, education and welfare, exchanged letters establishing a 10-member joint committee for health cooperation.

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North Vietnamese rail and highway bridges were bombed and four were destroyed, with the others "hit," "damaged" or "struck."

In the ground war in South Vietnam, it was learned that elements of the North Vietnamese 1st Division had entered Kien Giang Province in the Mekong Delta from southern Cambodia. Only two-thirds of the government's 8th Division are left to protect the western delta area, along with militiamen.

There were signs that the Communists were beginning to harass weakly defended positions scattered deep in South Vietnam. The situation in Phuoc Tuy Province just east of Saigon was serious enough that U.S. troops going on "rest and rehabilitation" leaves in the resort and beach town of Vung Tau were ordered to take rifles and flak jackets, a military officer said.

Across the River
In addition to the heavy bombing of North Vietnam, there were these other developments in the war:

● Allied sources said that North Vietnamese infantry and tank forces that crossed the My Canh River just north of Hue were being pushed back and "mopped up."

● In the besieged ruins of the town of An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, North Vietnamese riflemen and tanks again drove into the town from the west and northeast, occupying small salient. In the report, U.S. troops defending the Binh Long Province capital reportedly destroyed three tanks and retook a considerable part of both salients. About 1,000 North Vietnamese artillery shells reportedly struck the town.

● A government force trying to reach An Loc remained stalled about a mile south of town. The relief column killed 57 North Vietnamese in a battle, a U.S. military source said.

● Fighting also continued outside the encircled city of Kontum, where South Vietnamese troops reported they had killed 47 enemy soldiers and had found 110 bodies of North Vietnamese "killed by air." A government force trying to move to Kontum from Pleiku was making slow progress.

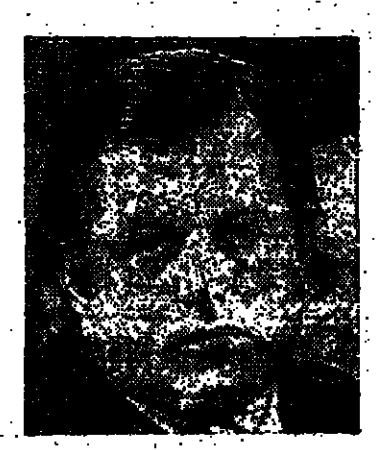
● A "serious" attack was made on the town of Quesson south of Da Nang and four other attacks were made south of Da Nang.

8 Downings Reported

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—North Vietnam said it shot down eight U.S. planes today, and implied that its fighter planes had an important role in the battles.



Sen. George McGovern



Sen. Edward M. Kennedy

Hanoi Finds Nixon Visit 'Despicable'

But European Reds Seem Favorable

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—North Vietnam called President Nixon's visit to Moscow a "dark and despicable" trick to undermine support from Hanoi's allies. But initial reaction from Soviet allies in Europe seemed favorable.

A Hanoi broadcast today assailed Mr. Nixon's voyage as a "dark and despicable political-diplomatic attempt to undermine the solidarity of those who support the Vietnamese in their struggle against U.S. imperialist aggression."

"Despite the Nixon tricks, we remain confident of the support and the assistance of the Socialist brotherly countries who love peace, freedom and independence," the broadcast added.

"Our people are stimulated and proud of the great victories achieved with the strong support and assistance of our brotherly friends, and we shall continue our efforts to consolidate the world people's front against U.S. imperialism."

Romania hailed the talks in Moscow as evidence "that the outstanding issue can be settled not by means of confrontation of forces but by discussion and negotiations."

The Romanian Communist party newspaper, *Scinteia*, said that, while it is too early to anticipate the outcome of the summit, Mr. Nixon's visit is "a constructive political act, apt to exert a profound positive influence on relations as a whole and on the international climate."

The East German Communist party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland*, published a picture of Mr. Nixon reviewing a Red Army honor guard along with a page-1 top-to-bottom report from Moscow. Mr. Nixon's banquet toast was printed in full on Page 5.

It was a remarkable turnaround in a party press that sometimes depicts Mr. Nixon as a "murderer" for the war in Indochina and the United States as "a barbaric aggressor."

The last time Mr. Nixon got such wide attention in East Berlin was on a visit after he lost the presidential race to John F. Kennedy. He played a piano in an East Berlin restaurant and was photographed as he showed his passport to East German wall guards.

Newspapers in Egypt and Lebanon emphasized the cool reception Mr. Nixon received and the absence of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev from the airport reception. Syrian and Iraqi newspapers gave the story less prominence.

A theme in most stories was that differences between the two superpowers are so great that no agreement will be reached on Vietnam or the Middle East.

In Beirut's French-language *L'Orient-Le Jour*, editor Edward Saab said the Moscow talks will go beyond the questions of Vietnam and the Middle East.

The two leaders would rather discuss "possibilities of preserving their respective systems," he said.



CLASSROOM STUDY—Mrs. Richard Nixon joins students in a Moscow high school physics class. A former teacher herself, she said she was impressed by the classroom order.

Mrs. Nixon's Diplomacy Delights Newsmen

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

MOSCOW, May 23 (NYT).—At no small risk to her physical and mental serenity, an essentially private person named Patricia Nixon is practicing her own relentless brand of public diplomacy with remarkable effectiveness here in the Soviet capital.

Not only is she making her usual rounds—schools, colleges, stores and cultural events—but she is pulling the anonymous and publicity-shy wives of the top Soviet leadership with her, and while this is novel and exhausting for the Russian women, it has been a treat for newsmen and ordinary Soviet citizens alike.

These, at least, are some of the conclusions drawn by a large group of reporters who, having nothing better to do on a day when President Nixon and his Soviet counterparts continued their private talks, decided early this morning to take a human's holiday and follow Mrs. Nixon around town.

By the end of the day they had inspected a Moscow elementary school and toured the Moscow subway. They had been pushed and shoved and yelled at, mostly by each other, and they had concluded that there is probably no other first lady in the world who so willingly subjects herself to the demands of politics and diplomacy than the wife of an American President.

Week's Schedule

By the end of the week, in addition to various teas and official dinners, Mrs. Nixon will have seen not only the school and the subway but Moscow State University, a department store, the circus, a children's ballet class, a fashion show, a watch factory, a jewelry exhibition, and parts of Leningrad and Kiev.

Today's schedule was typical, although the physical demands on Mrs. Nixon seemed heavier and her opportunities to chat with plain folk fewer than she likes. Part of the trouble was

the media, which emerged in droves, and part was the security-conscious Soviet police. The result, particularly on the subway tour, was that Mrs. Nixon was effectively cordoned off by a mass of people who were trying to write down what she was saying or worrying about her safety.

The first hint of what was in store came when Mrs. Nixon attended a first-grade reading class at Moscow's Secondary School No. 42 in the Cherevushki district, a new residential neighborhood.

There were some 20 children in the room—the boys in gray suits, the girls in brown jumpers. There were also five photographers, 12 reporters, two television crews (one from the White House, shooting film clips for news fall's campaign), and enough wranglers from the strob lights to illuminate Yankee Stadium.

"Don't be afraid," the teacher soothed her wide-eyed students as she walked up and down between the rows of desks. "It's nothing terrible. It's nothing terrible."

Given her varied schedule, a first lady must carry around a bottomless handbag full of bright smiles, but sometimes when first ladies reach in, the right phrase isn't there. "I'm the tall-

est one in the class," she shouted to the students when she came in. The students, who had yet to begin their English studies, reacted with collective bafflement.

Subway Crash

She picked up a drawing done by one child and said "Oh, this is great," and she hugged and kissed a little girl who was asked to recite a poem. The children, shy at first, began to warm up. On the afternoon subway tour, even more newsmen, including Russians, Frenchmen and Germans, and quadruple the number of security personnel, showed up at each of the four stops Mrs. Nixon made on the subway line.

And while the First Lady was able to glimpse some of the elaborate art work that has made the Moscow subway stations well known throughout the world, the Soviet people did not see much of her and seemed surprised when they did.

"This is really madness," said an American as he watched the entourage rumble like some veldt mass of humanity in and out of the subway cars.

"Maybe so," said a Soviet tourist guide, "but I think it will do some good, and it will be shown in Pravda and on Russian television." He turned out to be right.

Soviet Press Gives the Nixons An Unprecedented Coverage

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, May 23 (WP).—The Soviet news media today gave Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nixon unprecedented celebrity treatment. Thirteen minutes of the 15-minute main news program on Soviet television tonight was devoted to the Nixon visit and related events. This evening, however, the government newspaper, published two pictures of the President and one of Mrs. Nixon.

This morning Pravda, the Soviet Communist party organ, in what may have been a first, published the full text of an American President's speech—Mr. Nixon's remarks at the Kremlin banquet last night.

Such elaborate coverage is extremely unusual here, and it contradicts predictions by Soviet journalists, who had said that no big fuss would be made over the visit. On the contrary, the Nixons have been given the sort of attention that is reserved for extraordinary events.

The content of the Soviet coverage of the visit is very thin. It consisted today of official announcements and the texts of speeches made last night by Mr. Nixon and Nikolai V. Podgorny, the Soviet President, plus dry commentary on television describing film and video tape of the day's events. The papers also printed some predictable quotations from foreign press coverage.

Soviet news coverage often lacks content, and it is probably best measured quantitatively. On that scale, the Nixons have scored remarkably high.

Tonight's *Izvestia* carried eight different stories related to the visit. Two pictures on the front page show Mr. Nixon talking alone with Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, yesterday and the opening plenary session of the full delegations of both countries this morning. The stories reported official announcements on the meetings, the first press conference at the press center set up for the visit, a reception held for journalists, Mrs. Nixon's visits around Moscow today and reaction to the summit in the American and other foreign press.

No original Soviet reportage or commentary was published besides the brief account of the press conference.

A story distributed by Tass, the government news agency, and also broadcast on an early-evening TV news show carried a substantive message to the public. It was a statement by Leonid Zamiatin, the Soviet spokesman during the summit talks, which he read at today's first news briefing.

"The Soviet leaders attach great significance to the conversations with President Nixon, realizing that these meetings... are taking place in a complicated international situation. The world public is awaiting relaxation of tension not only between the Soviet Union and the United States, but throughout the world. The people are looking forward to real results from the meetings now taking place..."

This announcement will probably be published in tomorrow's papers. By Soviet standards it is most unusual to make such a substantive proclamation at the beginning of a foreign statesman's visit to Moscow.

Today's Soviet papers also continued the week-old campaign of stories on Soviet foreign policy, emphasizing how unanimously this policy is supported by the Communist party and public. Today's edition of *Red Star*, the Defense Ministry's paper, carried an editorial on this theme.

Diplomatic analysts here regard the campaign as defensive in tone, suggesting a lack of unanimous support for the decision to welcome Mr. Nixon despite his mining of North Vietnam's harbors.

The unusual coverage of Mr. Nixon on his second day in the Soviet Union is strikingly similar to the attention he received on his second day in Peking. That day's *People's Daily* carried eight stories on the presidential visit, like tonight's *Izvestia*. The Chinese paper, outside the Russians on photographs of Mr. Nixon, however, printing seven.

U.S., Soviet Sign 2 Pacts In Moscow

Nixon and Brezhnev In Three Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)

very serious and hopefully productive discussions," Mr. Ziegler said.

Moscow television tonight gave a quarter-hour report showing the beginning of the morning meeting, the signing of the health and environmental agreements and a tour of the city by Mrs. Nixon.

The two agreements signed today were negotiated prior to the beginning of the summit meeting, but the fact that they were signed in public ceremonies indicated at the least that no unexpected difficulties have arisen to undermine the conference.

In expressing hope for "concrete results," Mr. Zamiatin adopted a phrase Mr. Nixon has been using. The Soviet spokesman likewise picked up a Nixon phrase when he said that "the current talks are not directed against any other country."

"They are being conducted in the interest of consolidating peace, and all the peoples, all the countries, are interested in this," he said.

He acknowledged that the talks are "going on in a complicated international situation," words that could refer to Vietnam as well as other disagreements between Moscow and Washington.

The Soviet attitude clearly appears to be that the two superpowers should resolve other differences and not permit the dispute over Vietnam to deflect them from their goal of improved relations.

Soviet spokesmen particularly have emphasized that the Kremlin would not agree to sacrifice support of Hanoi in a bargain for agreement on other issues or in support of a package deal with President Nixon.

"The people are expecting an easing of tension not only in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, but also all over the world," Mr. Zamiatin said in one of several references to the fact that the discussions cover a broad range of issues.

He said that "a conspicuous place in the negotiations will belong to matters relating to bilateral relations, but in discussing them it is impossible to ignore the general international situation."

Referring to these comments, Mr. Ziegler recalled that the President had said he came here "not to create an atmosphere of better relations but to move constructively to reach concrete agreements that will build a foundation for the future while also attempting to improve our relations at the present time."

"Many areas" were covered in the morning plenary session, Mr. Ziegler said. But he declined to give any details other than to say that plans for the rest of the week were discussed. He would not say what subjects were discussed between the President and Mr. Brezhnev in their two private meetings.

National security adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Andrei M. Aleksandrov, an aide to Mr. Brezhnev and an expert on the United States, were the only others present except for interpreters.

At the plenary meeting, in addition to the two leaders, were President Podgorny, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States Anatoly F. Dobrynin, Mr. Aleksandrov, Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Rogers, assistant Secretary of State Martin J. Hillenbrand, Peter M. Flanagan, presidential assistant for international economic affairs, Helmut Sonnenfeldt and William Hyland of the National Security Council staff, and U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam.

Nixon Fliers Booked Into Lenin Stadium

MOSCOW, May 23 (UPI).—Col. Ralph D. Albertazzi said all he asked for was a little field where he and the rest of President Nixon's personal flight crew could play some softball and work out.

"They gave us the whole 103,000-seat Lenin Stadium," Col. Albertazzi, the pilot of the President's "Spirit of '76," said.

"We were just looking for a place for a couple of hours a day where we could work out—a little soccer field somewhere," he said.

He and 15 other Americans, half the total crew of the President's plane and back-up aircraft, showed up to exercise today, he said. "We were the only ones in the place."

Waldheim's June Trip UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 23 (Reuters).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim will visit Sweden, Cyprus, Turkey, Greece and Morocco during the first half of June, it was announced today.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR Est. 1911 5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS. 012-72-80 JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "BANK 300 DOG 000"



WAR VICTIMS—South Vietnamese orphan girls wait in line for plane transportation at Da Nang air base. They are being flown south as a precautionary measure.

Consensus of Foreigners in Hanoi Mining of North Is Called Effect

By Anthony Lewis

HANOI, May 23 (NYT).—The consensus of foreign observers here now is that American mining has effectively closed North Vietnam's ports.

In Haiphong last week, officials said that mines were being cleared as they were dropped and that ships were moving in and out of the port. In Washington, the Pentagon termed such assertions categorically false.

Direct evidence remains extremely difficult to obtain. But from the shreds that are available, diplomats and others here believe it highly unlikely that ships are able to enter or leave the major harbors. This view agrees with the Pentagon position.

Some sources are convinced that the North Vietnamese are sweeping Haiphong's inner harbor at night. But the North Vietnamese themselves say the Americans are continuing to drop more mines in Haiphong harbor, although it is not clear exactly where.

Dispute About Vessel

The East German ship *Frieden*, whose arrival after the mining was reported here but was denied by the Pentagon, may merely have come in from the distant outer harbor. But that would still not explain how it got past any mines in the inner harbor.

Recent visitors to Haiphong have identified at least one ship that is effectively immobilized. That is the Soviet vessel *Babushken*, which is said to have orders to remain tied up at the quay because of the danger of mines.

The *Babushken* is a 511-foot-long freighter of 11,505 gross tons.

A North Vietnamese official here was asked Sunday to clarify the situation in Haiphong harbor. He gave an ambiguous reply.

"In Haiphong we Vietnamese cannot sit idle with our hands folded," the official said, "so the people there have done a number of things to insure that port activity continues."

"As to how, we cannot tell you," he went on. "Whether they can clear all the mines and how they can do it, it is difficult to say."

"In any case, if the mines have been cleared, the Americans will drop more. If more are dropped, we will try our best to clear them. If we were not able to do so, the resistance for the defense of our country would have been a failure."

In that last phrase the official was echoing the consistent line here that all past predictions of "insuperable obstacles" for North Vietnam have failed to be borne out and that future ones will similarly fail.

"The whole process of our resistance against American aggression has proved we are able to face the new war escalation," the North Vietnamese official said.

Sunday, the eve of President Nixon's arrival in Moscow, the North Vietnamese called renewed attention to U.S. bombing of Soviet ships here in what might be taken as a call for a firm Soviet line.

The North Vietnamese press agency published news of a posthumous award to a Soviet boat-

swain killed by bombs "the ship *Grisha Akopyan* was awarded North V. Labor Order First Class."

The *Grisha Akopyan* reported to have been hit in the harbor at Cam Quang Ninh Province, addition to the fatality, a North Vietnamese, the and another officer were

Interview With Co. In another item, the agency reported an I with crew members of the *Akopyan* in which they o ed U.S. "imperialists." I a woman crew member, tina Vlasova, as having e come back—shiping aid brother Vietnamese peo

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"True to their int- duty," Nhan Dan s Communist party, the ment and the people corded to our people stance, Soviet said eagerly shipped goods, heroic Soviet land to ports blating with the struggle."

The strong implicatio- is that the Sovi- should continue its effo- the blockade.

U.S. Widens List of Targets In Bombing of North Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

edged that U.S. commanders now exercise more authority in bombing North Vietnam without the sort of day-to-day control and supervision that prevailed during the Johnson administration.

Recent visitors to Haiphong have identified at least one ship that is effectively immobilized. That is the Soviet vessel *Babushken*, which is said to have orders to remain tied up at the quay because of the danger of mines.

President Nixon and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird now give approval to bomb certain types of targets and then leave it to Gen. Creighton W. Abrams and other senior commanders to determine what specific sites to hit and how to hit them.

Mr. Friedman justified attacks on power plants on grounds that they are important to the operation of North Vietnam's air-defense network and railroads.

He also said that the United States intended to maintain active mine fields off seven North Vietnamese ports and said that the mines are still lethal. There have been reports that the mines dropped two weeks ago, would become inactive during Mr. Nixon's visit to Moscow.

West German Defense Minister Helmut Schmidt, who chaired the European ministers' meeting, said that the aim was "to combine expenditure in order to get greater effectiveness of expenditure."

"We don't want in the 1980s the same situation as we have had for the last 20 years," he told a news conference. "We don't want each nation producing its own tanks, guns and ammunition separately."

Mr. Schmidt emphasized that closer cooperation would not rule out buying weapons systems from the United States.

At a plenary news conference, Mr. Laird said that he hoped for "complete and total cooperation within NATO."

A Thirst for News

MOSCOW, May 23 (AP).—The bar in the 400-room Intourist Hotel where the American news contingent to the U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is housed ran out of Russian beer last night only six hours after newsmen and photographers arrived.

swain killed by bombs "the ship *Grisha Akopyan* was awarded North V. Labor Order First Class."

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Terming the measur- effective," Adm. Mack- ship has gone in or out- tainly the ones claimed North Vietnamese to b- in or out have not." I- have gone off "that we" he added.

He said he knew of no- tary ships that were bound for North Vietnam, and he monitoring close enoug- sure ourselves that no- being done," he said. A- fleet's flagship in the Gulf.

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ANTWERP	22	72	Fri
ATHENS	25	77	Fri
BEIRUT	24	75	Fri
BELGRADE	14	57	Fri
BELMONT	22	72	Fri
BRUSSELS	18	64	Fri
BUDAPEST	21	70	Fri
CAIRO	22	72	Fri
CASABLANCA	18	64	Fri
COPTENHAGEN	16	61	Fri
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Fri
DUBLIN	10	50	Fri
EDINBURGH	13	55	Fri
FLORENCE	22	72	Fri
FRANKFURT	22	72	Fri
GENEVA	18	64	Fri
HELSINKI	14	57	Fri
ISLANDIA	24	75	Fri
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Fri
LISBON	14	57	Fri
LONDON	17	63	Fri
MADRID	17	63	Fri
MILAN	17	63	Fri
MONTREAL	24	75	Fri
MOSCOW	24	75	Fri
MUNICH	22	72	Fri
NEW YORK	22	72	Fri
OSLO	16	61	Sun
PARIS	16	61	Sun
PRAGUE	22	72	Fri
ROME	22	72	Fri
SOFIA	22	72	Fri
STOCKHOLM	22	72	Fri
TORONTO	22	72	Fri
TUNIS	26	79	Sun
VENICE	26	79	Sun
VIENNA	26	79	Sun
YARSAW	18	64	Sun
WASHINGTON	26	79	Sun
WURLEN	26	79	Sun

(U.S. Canadian temperature)

Envoy Asks Renewal

Let Be Solved
The Declares

Edith C. Randall

May 23 (UPI).—The Department of State today declared that the United States would not discuss any new peace proposals.

A few hours after the announcement, the State Department formally demanded that the suspended weekly talks be resumed.

It is calculated that the public eye is on the summit now.

The four remaining news items in the "special adviser" of delegation at the indirectly denominated attempt to Moscow.

It is standard line that the peace problem must be solved at the Paris summit.

The American North Vietnamese "vain effort" by President Nixon to "divide the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

It is and other brotherly countries continue their resistance to Vietnam.

out the effect of the renewed American North Vietnam, Mr. Thieu said.

Our country has a very serious and a very serious situation. Nixon cannot discuss negotiations with foreign

Mr. Thieu said, "I am not a few miles away from the heavy of the hands, I think the will become ineffective."

reiterating the peace proposals, Mr. Thieu said that North Vietnam would not feel that

nothing new in President's May 8 speech. Mr. Thieu said that North Vietnam would not feel that

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GASSED OUT—Anti-war demonstrators fleeing from tear gas canisters at Pentagon Monday as the police quelled a protest in front of Defense Department Headquarters.

Senator's Wife, Balking at War, Dodges Taxes

DETROIT, May 23 (UPI).—

When Jane Briggs Hart, wife of Sen. Philip A. Hart, D., Mich., filed a quarterly report of estimated income on May 10, she refused to include a check for \$5,200 for tax payment.

Now she says she won't pay another cent in taxes until the Vietnam war ends.

"I cannot contribute one more dollar toward the purchase of more bombs and bullets," Mrs. Hart wrote in a letter to the Internal Revenue Service, the Booth newspapers reported in a copyrighted story.

She wrote: "As a citizen, I feel the kind of desperation that decent Germans must have felt in the thirties."

No. 2 Spot—Kennedy?

(Continued from Page 1)

ning any Southern electoral votes, but also of carrying such crucial Northern states as Michigan, where Gov. Wallace won a major primary victory last week.

Sen. McGovern discussed his thinking in an airplane interview as he completed campaigning for today's Oregon primary.

He declined to talk on the record in the interview on only one subject—the bid to Sen. Kennedy—but there is reason to believe, from what he has told associates, that the Massachusetts senator will have first refusal on the No. 2 job if Sen. McGovern is nominated.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., the main threat to Sen. McGovern's nomination, has hinted at much the same thing—and the tactic makes sense for both men, who are seeking support from Kennedy fans in the California primary showdown.

That Sen. McGovern may be serious about the offer is suggested by the reasons he has given associates for wanting Sen. Kennedy:

● It would add glamour to the ticket.

● It would strengthen his support by labor leaders, organization Democrats and some of the party's financial backers.

● And it would guarantee strong support from the black and Chicano communities, where Sen. McGovern is still struggling for recognition.

As to why Sen. Kennedy might accept, Sen. McGovern has suggested three reasons:

1—It might be less hazardous than running for President, since the No. 2 man enjoys as much Secret Service protection as the presidential candidate, but need not expose himself to the same degree of public campaigning.

2—Nomination for Vice-President would "wipe out some of the stain of Chappaquiddick," by telling the country that the Democratic convention believes Sen. Kennedy is qualified to succeed to the presidency.

3—It might improve Sen. Kennedy's public image by showing that he is willing to take a subordinate role, rather than insisting on being the star of any political drama in which he takes part.

U.S. Vote Rally in U.K.

LONDON, May 23 (UPI).—A rally to explain to U.S. citizens living in England how to register and obtain absentee ballots for the November presidential election will be held tomorrow from 6:30 to 8 p.m. at the American School, 2 Loudoun Road, NW 2. The nonpartisan rally is sponsored by Democrats Abroad (UK).

Florida Drug Haul

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., May 23 (AP).—Customs agents and sheriff's deputies confiscated about 3 1/2 tons of marijuana valued at \$1.5 million and arrested five men unloading it from a fishing boat last night. Four other men escaped.

Guerrilla Warfare, Blockade Are Protesters' Options, Too

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UPI).—

Many of the protesters who came here to blockade the Pentagon yesterday began to reconsider the plan during the first few minutes of a discussion on tactics held Sunday night.

The discussion leader said at the start that the Pentagon's access routes were complicated and that precise tactics for blocking the routes had not yet been decided.

The next speakers discussed legal aspects of the blockade. One said that in Virginia, where the Pentagon is situated, throwing things in front of moving cars is a felony, punishable by up to five years in jail.

It was added that protesters would encounter not the Washington police and judges, with whom they were familiar, but Virginia police, who were described as red-necked, and Virginia judges, who were pictured as not inclined to be lenient.

About 600 persons discussed tactics for about two more hours, but for many of them it seemed that the major decision had been made in the first few minutes: not to go to the Pentagon.

Many said they would seek to block access to the Forrestal Building, a Defense Department office structure in Washington.

"Mobile tactics," suggested a protester, calling for sporadic, hit-and-run activities, as some people insisted on going to the Pentagon.

"I'm almost 30 years old," responded another protester, who said he favored what he called sitting-in-the-street civil disobedience. "I'm too old for mobile tactics."

Another man said he wanted to know whether blockading the Pentagon would be good politics for the peace movement—whether it would win converts.

Ignoring him, the next speaker said that traffic to the Pentagon could be blocked with stalled cars. "You drop a ping-pong ball in the gas tank and the car won't go."

There was a rush of enthusiasm. Who would volunteer his car? Almost nobody did.

Then somebody suggested taking inspiration from the example of the North Vietnamese Army. "But they have tanks," came the rejoinder. "All we can do is sit down in the street."

About 10 p.m., a suggestion received substantial approval. Unrolling their blankets and sleeping bags on the floor of the church's gymnasium, about 40 of the protesters prepared for sleep.

It was decided to decide the next morning what to do.

222 Arrested at Building
WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—More than 220 demonstrators against U.S. policy in Vietnam were arrested at the Pentagon yesterday in a demonstration that failed to disrupt activity at the building.

Only a few protesters appeared during the morning rush hour, but the crowd grew to 1,000 by 10 a.m.

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Vote Light in Rhode Island Contest

Turnout Is Heavy in Oregon Primary

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—A heavy turnout was reported today as Sen. George McGovern sought a smashing victory in the Oregon Democratic primary to give him momentum for the crucial California contest two weeks away.

The South Dakota Democrat, the only major candidate who campaigned in Oregon's important primary, faced 10 other Democrats in the contest for 34 delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

A 70 percent turnout of 1.2 million registered voters was expected before polls close.

In the second primary of the day, in Rhode Island, the early turnout was light.

The Oregon ballot included Sen. Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who sought to have his name removed on the ground that he is not a candidate. When he was unsuccessful, he wrote Portland newspapers asking people not to vote for him.

Wallace Commercial
Of Sen. McGovern's 10 rivals, only Rep. Patsy Mink of Hawaii campaigned here. Supporters of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace ran radio and television commercials in the days preceding the voting, and his national campaign director said he would consider one-third of the vote a good showing for the governor.

Police on horseback stopped the rush and routed the remaining demonstrators with tear gas. A total of 222 were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

to bypass Oregon and concentrate on California after polls showed him behind here. California will determine 271 delegate positions.

In the Republican contest, President Nixon was expected to swamp Reps. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. of California and John Ashbrook of Ohio to win the 18 GOP convention delegates.

Senatorial Primary
Republican Sen. Mark O. Hatfield was favored over three rivals in a senatorial primary.

Former Sen. Wayne Morse, former Rep. Robert Duncan and State Sen. Don Wilbur were the main contenders for the Democratic nomination.

The presidential preference contest was separate from the election of the men and women who will represent Oregon at the Democratic National Convention. Votes from those races won't be counted for several days.

The delegates are bound to support the preference winner for two ballots, unless the candidate releases them or fails to get 35 percent of the convention vote.

Sen. McGovern was favored to win most of the delegate contests. Prospects were clouded by the fact that, in some districts, additional backers of the South Dakota senator filed to compete against his official slate of delegates, raising the possibility of a split in McGovern strength that could elect supporters of other candidates.

In Rhode Island, there were eight Democrats and three Republicans on the ballots.

It was the state's first Presidential primary and 22 Democratic convention votes were at stake in the winner-take-all contest.

The low-key campaign apparently attracted little voter interest, and the early turnout was reported very light.

A recent poll showed Sen. McGovern with the edge in the Democratic contest, but Sen. Humphrey was the only one of the active candidates to put in a personal appearance.

On the Republican ballot were President Nixon and Reps. Paul N. McCloskey of California and John M. Ashbrook of Ohio. There were eight Republican convention votes at stake.

Yesterday, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern agreed to make their televised debating encounters a three-round series.

They accepted a National Broadcasting Co. offer to match them on a special "Meet the Press" program next Tuesday.

The rivals already had agreed to two debates, next Sunday and June 4. One confrontation will be on the Columbia Broadcasting System's "Face the Nation" program and the other will be on the American Broadcasting Company's "Issues and Answers."

The NBC offer means there will be three Humphrey-McGovern meetings within the 10 days before the California primary.

Sen. Humphrey laid down the challenge to debate upon his arrival in California last week. Sen. McGovern immediately accepted.

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16th century woodcut by Hans Baldung suggests that foreign exchange was a headache even 500 years ago.



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Federal and State Indictments Are Returned Against Bremer

BALTIMORE, May 23 (AP).—Federal and state indictments were returned against Arthur H. Bremer today in the shooting of Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace and the wounding of three other persons.

Gov. Wallace is undergoing increasing active physiotherapy on his paralyzed legs, a medical bulletin said today, Reuters reported.

[His general condition continued to improve, but no decision has yet been made on when to perform an operation to remove a bullet still lodged against Mr. Wallace's spine.]

The U.S. attorney said the federal grand jury indictment charged Bremer with violating Gov. Wallace's civil rights, under the 1968 Civil Rights Act by assaulting a candidate for federal office, assault upon a federal officer, assault upon a federal officer and illegal transportation of a handgun.

Arraignment on the federal charges is scheduled for 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Arthur Marshall, Prince George's County state's attorney, said a county grand jury returned four six-count indictments against Bremer, charging assault with intent to kill. The charge carries a death penalty in Maryland.

Mr. Marshall said he hopes to have Bremer appear for arraignment on the state charges "within a week to 10 days."

The 21-year-old Milwaukee man is being held in Baltimore County jail under \$200,000 bond. In addition to Gov. Wallace

and a Secret Service agent, two other persons, an Alabama state trooper and a Wallace campaign worker, were injured in the May 15 shooting at a Laurel, Md., shopping center.

He is heavily guarded within the county jail by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents. Jail officials said the former bushy-haired man has been well behaved. "He's been absolutely quiet. He hasn't given us any trouble," a spokesman said.

Baltimore radio station WYFK-FM said last night it had received an anonymous phone call that the station and the jail would be destroyed unless Bremer was put in front of the jail by 11 p.m. A search turned up no bomb, and the deadline passed without incident.

Angela Davis Was Shocked As Guns Vanished, Trial Told

By Philip Hager

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 23.—Angela Davis exclaimed, "Oh, no!" when she went to her former residence the day after the Marin County Civic Center kidnap attempt and found that three guns she had purchased were missing, her ex-roommate testified yesterday.

Valerie Mitchell, also known as "Tamu," described how Miss Davis and a close associate, Franklin Alexander, had appeared at the Los Angeles apartment on the morning of Aug. 8, 1970.

"They seemed to be excited and concerned, and asked if the guns were still in the rack in the closet," said Mrs. Mitchell. "We went to the closet and found that the carbines and the automatic... were gone... She said, 'Oh, no!'"

Mrs. Mitchell's testimony came at the start of what her attorney said would be an "abbreviated defense" in the murder, kidnapping and conspiracy trial of Miss Davis.

The 28-year-old black militant and avowed Communist is accused of buying the guns and helping plan for the courtroom kidnap attempt in a plot to ransom convicted George Jackson, one of three black inmates known as the Soledad Brothers.

Mrs. Mitchell, wearing a short Afro hair style and floor-length skirt, said that she and Miss Davis had lived in an apartment together in Los Angeles in 1970, but that the defendant had moved out that summer.

The residence had served as a headquarters for both the Soledad Brothers' Defense Committee and the Che-Lumumba Club, an organization for young black Communists, she said, and for self-protection, they kept several guns and a supply of ammunition.

Mrs. Mitchell identified three weapons—two 20-caliber M-1 carbines and a Browning .380 handgun used by Jonathan Jackson and the other kidnapers Aug. 7—as similar to the ones Miss Davis had bought and kept in the house.

She said that on Aug. 1, 1970, the 17-year-old Jackson, the brother of George Jackson, had been left alone during one period. Mrs. Mitchell had not discovered that the guns were missing she said, until Mr. Alexander, now chairman of the National United Committee to Free Angela Davis, and Miss Davis came to the apartment Aug. 8, showed her newspaper photographs of young Jackson holding a weapon at the civic center the day before, and told her, "We think this may be the same one that was in the apartment."

A series of defense witnesses sought to refute prosecution testimony on Miss Davis's whereabouts in the days before the Aug. 7 incident. The prosecution contended that she had conferred with Jackson in the days before the killings and had gone to the airport to meet the kidnapers on the day of the incident.

On cross-examination by prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr., five witnesses conceded that they were supporters of Miss Davis and that they had made no effort to report their accounts to law-enforcement authorities.

Los Angeles Times



Arthur H. Bremer at a Wallace rally earlier in year.

Moon Mortars Fired to Make Seismic Echo

But One Is Passed Up; Its Aim Had Changed

SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 23 (AP).—A weapon of war redesigned into an instrument of science was exploded on the moon early today, but scientists reported that the experiment was only partly successful.

Scientists at the Manned Spacecraft Center sent signals to a mortar package left in the Descent Module of the moon by Apollo-16 last month and caused three rocket grenades to be launched.

The grenades rocketed away and exploded, sending seismic shock waves through the moon's surface.

A fourth grenade was not fired, however, when instruments on the mortar-launcher indicated that it had changed position. An official said an attitude indicator showed the launcher may have pitched up several degrees after the third rocket grenade was fired.

May Be Fired Later

Scientists said the last grenade may be fired later if tests show the attitude indicator is false.

The three grenades that were fired flew 500, 1,000 and 2,000 feet and exploded on impact with the moon's surface. The fourth grenade is rigged to fly up to 5,000 feet before exploding.

Explosions of the grenades caused seismic waves which were detected by a series of seismometers installed in the lunar surface by the Apollo-16 astronauts.

The shock waves were expected to penetrate to about 500 feet beneath the moon's surface and then bounce back up to the seismometers. Scientists hope to learn more about the structure of the moon by measuring the velocity, strength, and frequency of the shock-wave echoes.

The grenades are fired with the push of a button at mission control here. This sends a signal to ignite the grenade rocket, and the device flies away.

The grenades, which each cost about \$10,000, are equipped with radio transmitters and two break wires of different lengths. By measuring the time between the parting of the first and second break wires, scientists can determine the velocity of the grenades just after launch.

The Apollo-16 astronauts also left mortars in the moon during their February, 1971, lunar visit. Officials have not fired them for fear that doing so could destroy the rest of the Apollo-16 science station.

SST Write-Off Called Costlier Than Finishing

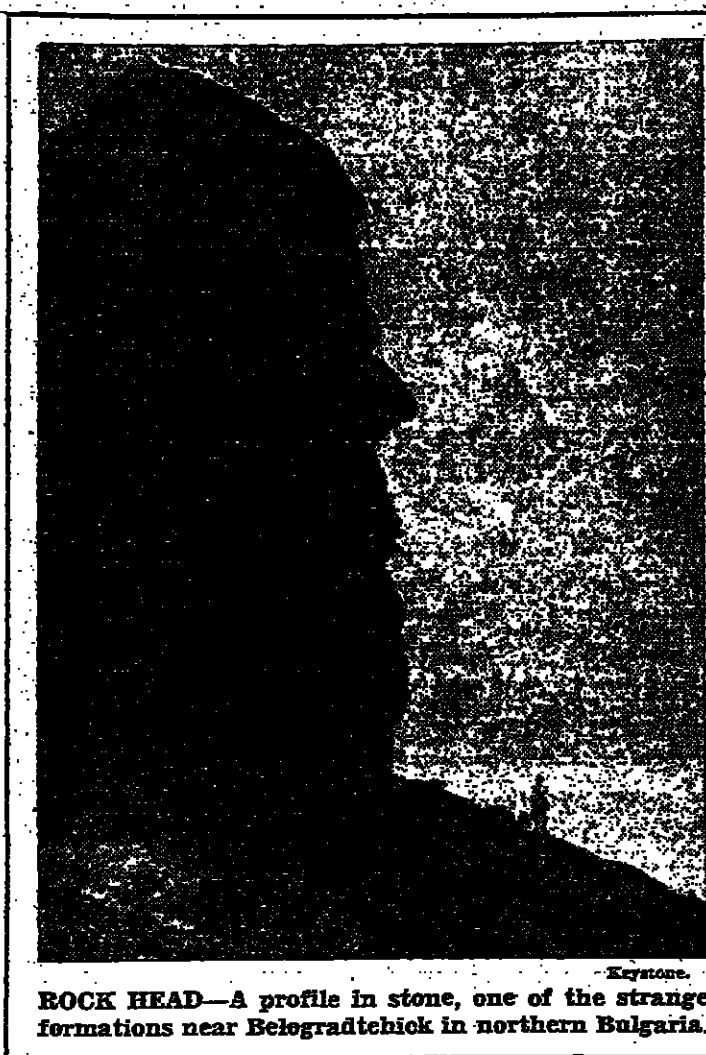
NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—It cost the United States \$122 million more to stop production of the supersonic transport plane than it would have to go ahead with it, President Nixon's special consultant on aviation said yesterday.

George Magruder, who has 28 years' experience in the aviation field and was a well-known test pilot, was in charge of the government's SST project. He told the Aviation Space Writers Association yesterday that a year ago when he told Congress it would cost between \$100 million and \$200 million more to quit than to go ahead with the SST, "I was accused of being a liar."

But the total bill for getting out of the SST was almost \$900 million, he said—the result of paying back money to Boeing and others and letting thousands of workers go. To have had the huge plane flying would have cost only \$418 million more than the \$11 billion already spent, he said.

Mr. Hoover's personal property, estimated at \$326,500, consisted of the following:

• Stocks and bonds: \$122,000.



ROCK HEAD—A profile in stone, one of the strange formations near Belogradchik in northern Bulgaria.

His Friend and Deputy

Almost All of Hoover's Estate Of \$550,000 Left to Tolson

By Maxine Chesire

WASHINGTON, May 23 (WP).—Except for a few minor bequests to namesakes and faithful employees, J. Edgar Hoover willed his entire estate of \$551,500 to the man who was his closest friend, companion and law-enforcement associate for more than 40 years.

Clyde A. Tolson, 72, who resigned as associate director of the FBI after Mr. Hoover's death on May 2, is both the beneficiary and executor of a will made public yesterday in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tolson, who inherited Mr. Hoover's \$100,000 Washington house and antique furnishings, has reportedly already moved out of his own apartment and is now occupying the dwelling. He gave the address of the house as his own on court records.

Mr. Tolson, falling in health, automatically became acting director of the FBI after Mr. Hoover, 77, was found dead in bed.

Letter of Resignation

Grief-stricken, he sent a one-sentence letter of resignation to the bureau and declined even to take a telephone call of condolence from the man appointed to act as Mr. Hoover's temporary replacement, Assistant Attorney General J. Patrick Gray III.

Mr. Tolson, recruited into the FBI by Mr. Hoover in 1923, became the person closest to him over the years. The two bachelors dined at Mr. Tolson's home the night that Mr. Hoover died in his sleep.

Mr. Tolson en route to the office every morning in his bullet-proof limousine and drop him off again in the evening. They took vacations together.

When Mr. Tolson reached the mandatory retirement age of 70 two years ago, Mr. Hoover encountered criticism for finding a loophole to keep his friend on the payroll despite ill health.

In addition to Mr. Hoover's home, Mr. Tolson was also bequeathed "approximately 40 oil, gas and mineral leases (or parts thereof) for interest in Texas and Louisiana." The estimated value of these holdings was given as \$125,000.

Mr. Hoover's personal property, estimated at \$326,500, consisted of the following:

• Stocks and bonds: \$122,000.

• Cash in banks and loan associations: \$84,000.

• Insurance payable to estate: \$45,000.

• Unpaid salary and annual leave: \$18,000.

• Household effects: \$7,500.

• Jewelry: \$5,000.

According to the petition for probate filed by Mr. Tolson, Mr. Hoover left no unpaid debts except funeral expenses of \$5,000, and miscellaneous current expenses of \$1,000.

Mr. Hoover asked in his will that Mr. Tolson "keep or arrange for a good home, or homes, for my two dogs."

U.K., Italian Lines Cancel Presailing Fetes After Hoax

LISBON, May 23 (AP).—A bomb threat against the Italian liner Leonardo da Vinci proved unfounded today, but two such incidents in a week prompted both the Italian and Cunard lines to cancel future visitors and presailing festivities on shipboard as a precautionary measure.

Cunard's Queen Elizabeth 2 was the target of a similar threat last week. Officials called it a hoax. The 30,000-ton Leonardo da Vinci was outboard from New York in mid-Atlantic with 520 passengers yesterday when the Italian Line's New York office received a letter saying bombs were planted aboard and would go off unless \$100,000 ransom was paid.

Officials said the ransom was delivered to a specified location in New York, but the money was not picked up.

A search at sea proved fruitless. The liner was delayed for several hours today off Estoril, Portugal, for a search by Italian and Portuguese bomb experts that also turned up nothing.

After a scheduled stop at Lisbon, the ship sailed for its home port of Genoa. The Queen Elizabeth 2 hailed in mid-Atlantic last Thursday after an anonymous telephone caller said bombs had been planted aboard and demanded \$350,000 ransom.

Ship Unit Admits Peking

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—The council of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization voted today to admit Peking to the 75-nation shipping organization.

Propaganda in North Korea Strong, Varied, Everywhere

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PYONGYANG, North Korea, May 23 (NYT).—Americans and all other foreign visitors to this country are subjected to a vigorous, all-pervasive, daily propaganda line from their moment of entry into the country.

It is implacable, and reflects the frequently expressed desire for revenge against the perpetrators of the "outrages" that are depicted in museum, songs, plays, children's pageants and posters. This correspondent, a long-term veteran of cold war days, has never seen its equal.

Nowhere, in fact, is the world viewed as it is from Pyongyang. North Korea's special viewpoint, one in which the United States is depicted as a hawk-beaked, claw-fingered predator "aggressor" with North Korea as its special target, was presented with extraordinary virtuosity at a mass spectacle staged on Saturday for Maj. Gen. Mohammed Siad Barre, president of Somalia, in the presence of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Mostly Young People

The scene was Pyongyang's stadium and the medium was a kind of mass pageant in which possibly 60,000 Koreans, mostly young people down to the age of 5, participated.

The field was filled with constantly shifting series of gymnastic and ballet maneuvers. They included a realistic field attack of armed and uniformed military units performing an explosion-filled version of the Korean war in which the United States is said to have been forced to its knees and to have signed a capitulation.

While about 45,000 youngsters performed the maneuvers in relays in the foreground, a backdrop was provided by 15,000 youngsters equipped with colorful cards. Looking on were about 60,000 Pyongyang residents wearing colorful clothes and carrying bouquets of pink paper flowers.

The two-hour performance included a series of nearly 200 mosaics. The cards not only spelled out the Koreans' special version of the United States, but also depicted events from the life of Premier Kim, the achievements and aspirations of North Korea and, in the finale, its revolutionary message to all peoples of the world, particularly those in Asia and Africa.

Throughout the ceremony the premier applauded each spectacle and smiled and waved with particular enthusiasm at the smallest children.

The impact of the Korean version of history is great because it is imparted constantly and through every possible medium, from kindergarten songs to museum exhibits. Some of them are chambers of horrors that ascribe atrocities to "American imperialist aggressors."

The Americans are depicted as having been nefarious schemes and plots against Korea even before the U.S. Civil War. They are portrayed as having conspired with Japan during the Japanese occupation of Korea and then to have achieved the full flower of villainy after World War II.

And, according to the propaganda, the Americans have not stopped yet, despite what is

Athens Publi

Loses Jail Ay

ATHENS, May 23 (AP).—An Athens appeals court rejected an appeal by publisher of the English newspaper Athens News-Horn.

Mr. Horn, 60, was six months and 15 days, 10,000 drachmas (11 November on a charter letting the Greek publisher's headlining headline not convey the spirit of the article on the "Bombs, Shoolchiff Agnew" when U.S. Vice Spiro Agnew visited October.

'Pirates' on the Venice Lagoon

Hold Up a Public Motor Lau

VENICE, May 23 (AP).—Two young gunmen in a boat held up a public-transport motor launch early today robbed the passengers in a possibly unprecedented piracy on the Venice Lagoon.

The launch, of a type which serves this city of as taxicabs and buses, was intercepted at 2:30 a.m. run from the San Marco waterfront to the Lido.

Luigi Salvagno, driving the launch, said the two 180,000 lire (\$215) from him and his three passengers and then sped off into the distance.

He said the two pirates were masked, and he came from other parts. "They weren't Venetians," he said. "Their accent was more central Italian."

Their language was more that of modern holdup of ancient piracy.

"As I remember it," Mr. Salvagno said, "one of the ordered: 'Hand over the money.'"

Rome Paper Fakes Attack

Cites Lack of Art Protect

ROME, May 23 (UPI).—The newspaper Paese Sera said today that one of its reporters, carrying a fake hammer, came undisturbed within striking distance of another Michelangelo masterpiece: 24 hours after a hammer-wielding Hungarian emigrant damaged the statue of the Field in St. Peter's Basilica.

Paese Sera said reporter Sandro Mascheroni, accompanied by a photographer, staged the mock attack yesterday to show the inadequacy of protection for unique works of art.

Mr. Mascheroni said he walked into the Rome church of San Pietro in Vincoli with a lightweight fake hammer made of cowhide and walked undisturbed to the statue of Moses, considered one of Michelangelo's greatest works.

He said he jumped the knee-high balustrade, climbed the pedestal and swung the "hammer" three or four times while the photographer snapped pictures.

There were a few shouts from the audience, but when bystanders realized it was not a real attack they lost interest and let Mr. Mascheroni go without asking any questions.

He said he also went into St. Peter's Basilica. He could not

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CHINESE FARMS—Man-made landscape in Shanxi Province of irrigated terrace farms. Ages-old farming technique is used to produce crops on a hostile terrain.

Claims He Got Country's Protection

Altmann Says Bolivia Knew He Is Barbie

By John L. Hess

PARIS, May 23 (NYT)—A man calling himself Klaus Barbie, former head of the Gestapo in Lyons, was quoted here today as

saying that the Bolivian government had been aware of his identity and had given him sympathetic protection.

The statement appeared in the first installment of an interview purportedly given by Barbie to a Brazilian journalist. It was published by the newspaper France-Sol with a photograph of a note authenticating the account, signed Klaus Altmann, reportedly the name under which Barbie holds Bolivian citizenship.

Barbie's extradition is sought by France as a major Nazi criminal.

Barbie was traced to Peru last fall by Mrs. Beate Karsfeld, a German-born Protestant who has devoted herself to exposing Nazi criminals.

In today's installment, Barbie is quoted as acknowledging that he was chief of the Gestapo section in Lyons which caught Jean Moulin, head of the French resistance. He did not mention that Moulin was beaten to death.

The interview quoted Barbie as dismissing contemptuously "these stories of little Jewish children I'm supposed to have sent to the gas chamber." An order by Barbie for the deportation of 41 children, all of whom died, was one of the counts on which he

was twice condemned to death by French courts, which tried him in absentia.

France-Sol said Barbie lied in saying that he had not been heard in those cases. He was in fact questioned three times by French police in an American intelligence office in Germany.

According to today's account, the Peruvian police were taking Barbie to the Bolivian border when the French government finally notified Lima that he was wanted for extradition. The deportation to Bolivia was completed nevertheless. As a Bolivian, Barbie was then safe, unless he could be shown to have obtained his Bolivian citizenship under false pretenses.

Commentators here have complained that the French government moved slowly in the affair. Some said that they believed it was because Barbie could embarrass a number of well-placed persons if he talked.

Barbie was reported as saying that the Bolivian authorities had assured him of his rights as a citizen and had given him a police guard against a possible kidnapping attempt.

Fiji Protests A-Tests By France in Pacific

CANBERRA, Australia, May 23 (AP)—Fiji Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara has told the French government to hold its nuclear tests in the Mediterranean if it is so confident that no damage will be done.

The Australian government earlier this year also protested again formally to the French against proposals to continue nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Paris-'Frisco' Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23 (UPI)—Paris and San Francisco agreed on a Pacts d'Amitie yesterday in a modest City Hall ceremony. San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto and Jean Cherioux, president of Paris's City Council, made the friendship and cultural exchange vows and exchanged keys to their respective cities.

Brandt in Vienna For Official Visit, Kreisky Meeting

VIENNA, May 23 (AP)—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt arrived today for a three-day official visit and talks with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The two chancellors are expected to review East-West relations in the light of the West German treaties signed with the Soviet Union and Poland.

It was believed that Mr. Kreisky would brief his West German colleague on talks he had Sunday with President Nixon, when the President stopped over in Salzburg on his way to Moscow.

The Communist-proposed conference on European security and cooperation is scheduled to be another key topic.

Austria also favors admission to the United Nations of both East and West Germany. In a recent interview, Chancellor Kreisky said that diplomatic recognition of the East German regime had to be taken into consideration following recent political developments.

Meanwhile, in Bulgaria, the car of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro was mobbed by large cheering crowds today as he drove in an official motorcade to the northern city of Ruse, on the seventh day of his current visit to Bulgaria.

Chaban Asks Assembly for Support Vote In Bid to Allay Fears Of Cabinet Changes

By James Goldborough

PARIS, May 23 (HNT)—Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas today demanded a vote of confidence from the National Assembly tomorrow in order to put an end to the bickering both inside and outside the majority over government policy.

Asking from the tribune of the National Assembly what will be the fourth vote on government policy since the regime took office three years ago, the prime minister indicated that it would be a personal vote of confidence in himself and in the government.

It was clear also that through the vote, Mr. Chaban-Delmas hoped to rally support in the face of rumors that President Georges Pompidou is thinking of widespread cabinet changes in preparation for the legislative elections next year.

Real Estate Scandals

The vote will also force the Gaullist party of Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to soften its criticism of the UDR, its Gaullist allies in the majority. The Giscardists have been especially critical of the UDR Gaullists over a series of recent real estate scandals involving the UDR wing.

The majority is so sensitive to scandal charges that it walked out of the National Assembly en masse today when a Communist deputy used the words "cash in" to refer to certain members of the majority.

Earlier, the UDR party itself indicated its general mood of dissatisfaction with the prime minister when it claimed that he was too often interested in "tactics rather than strategy."

At the end of his 80-minute speech today, however, Mr. Chaban-Delmas was widely applauded and should easily win the vote tomorrow.

Tear Gas Quells Venice Prison Riot

VENICE, May 23 (Reuters)—More than 200 prisoners at the Saint Mary Major Prison in Venice rioted Sunday over what they called repressive measures against an inmate. Guards used tear gas to quell the violence.

The inmate is alleged to have hit two guards after being refused a request to take a shower out of hours. He was put in solitary confinement and strapped to the dreaded "letto di contenzione" (punishment bed), in which prisoners are held motionless on their backs.

Malagasy's New Ruler Hints At Changes in Ties to France

TANANARIVE, Malagasy Republic, May 23 (AP)—Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa pledged a new deal today for the poor in the Malagasy Republic and hinted he will seek basic changes in the former colony's close relations with France.

The military ruler, who took over the Indian Ocean island six days ago, announced a series of emergency austerity measures, including price ceilings on basic commodities, foreign-exchange controls and possible cuts in job benefits for government officials.

Thousands of workers in Tananarive, meanwhile, ended a week-long general strike after receiving assurances of constitutional reforms and guaranteed personal freedoms. Students were staying away from classes for the fifth week to demand that more Malagasy subjects be taught in the schools.

Violent clashes with security forces 11 days ago turned the students' protest against French cultural domination into a political crisis that forced pro-French President Philibert Tsiranana to ask his army chief of staff to form a new government. A military curfew is still in effect at night.

Gen. Ramanantsoa, meeting newsmen for the first time, said he expected to name top government officials by the end of the week.

"The acute phase of the crisis seems to have been overcome, but it is not resolved," he said. "It remains to take action so that my country regains its usual calm and makes progress toward prosperity."

The general said he would work for economic and social gains for all, but especially for the "least privileged."

He said without elaborating that the republic, because of the position of Madagascar Island off the East African coast, has an important role to play in East-

German Glider Lands In Street; Pilot Injured

COLOGNE, May 23 (UPI)—A 22-year-old glider pilot yesterday suffered serious injuries when he made an emergency landing on a street intersection in suburban Ossendorf, police said.

In landing, the motorless craft damaged the roof of an apartment house and wrecked some parked cars.

In another gliding accident, two of the sailplanes collided during a long-distance flight for the North German Gliding Championships. Police said the gliders collided at 3,300 feet as they were gaining altitude in an updraft near Blomberg. Both pilots parachuted and landed with slight injuries.

Accused Slain at Reconstruction Of French Murder

PARIS, May 23 (Reuters)—A man accused of murder was stabbed to death today by the son of the man he was alleged to have killed. The defendant was slain during a police reconstruction of the crime in a hamlet southeast of Paris.

As police carried out the reconstruction with accused slayer Alain Grenouille, a young man jumped out of the watching crowd and plunged a knife into Mr. Grenouille's back.

Police identified the young man as Jacques Flekiewicz, 22. Mr. Grenouille and another man were accused of shooting his father as he cycled home from work last July.

Mr. Flekiewicz was immediately detained by police, who had turned up in strength at the crime's reconstruction. It is normal procedure in France for the examining magistrate in charge of a case to carry out a reconstruction of the crime, with the accused present, before a trial is held.

the spell of youth

Je Reviens

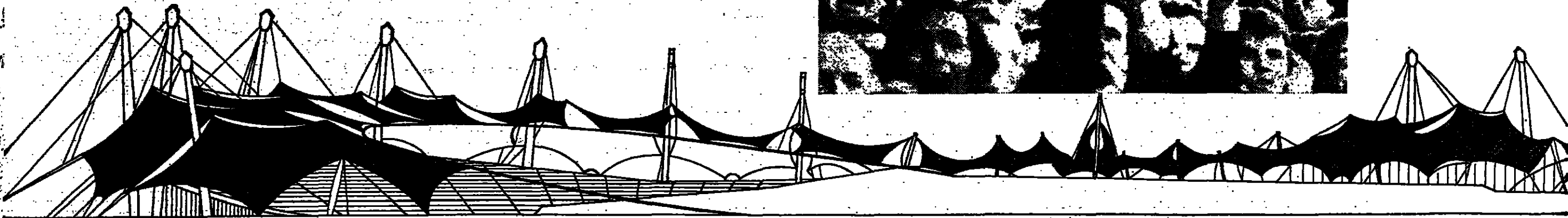
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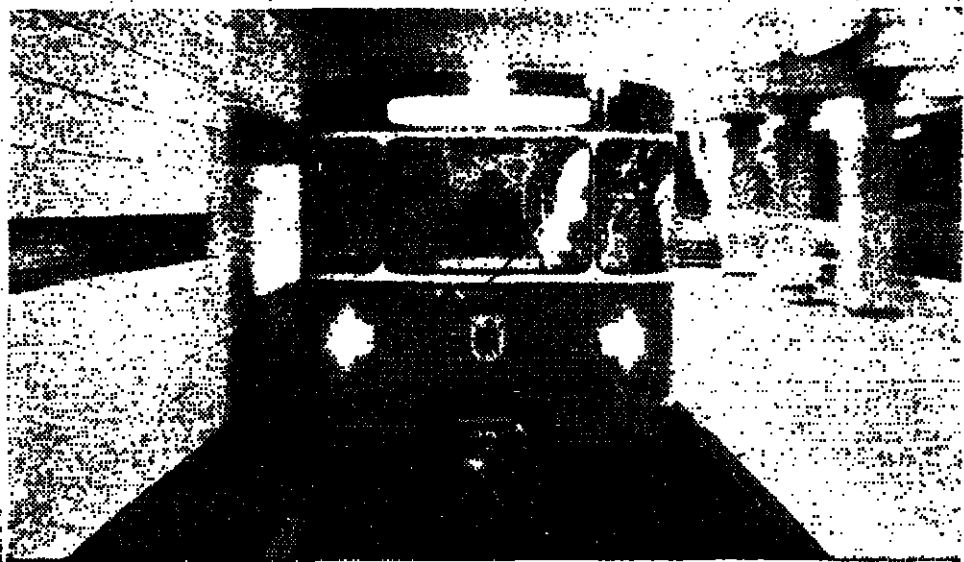
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Summit and Valley

The very name "summit" suggests loneliness and isolation. Even if the modern summiter reaches the prescribed altitude in Swiss rather than Himalayan style, climbing in a comfortable funicular to a handsome chalet, rather than footing it over glaciers and bedding out in the snow, he is still high above the valleys where the plain folk live—and the latter know it. But what is the real relationship between the valley and the summit? What, in fact, are the credentials of the summiters?

It is no longer quite as difficult as it once was to sample public opinion in the Communist countries, to analyze the carefully modulated mix of crowds and public formalities in the greeting of visitors from abroad. One can know, for example, that at least one Soviet citizen wanted to be told why he couldn't wave flags for Nixon as he did for France's Pompidou, while another thought the American President should be hung from the nearest lamp post. There was a homely authenticity about this—similarly contrasting reactions might have been evoked on the streets of New York or Dubuque.

But there must be considerable doubt as to just how accurately opinion can be appraised in this manner. Any statistician would sniff at it—and the matter of how well informed the persons questioned are, how much they are conditioned by a controlled informational environment, raises another issue. It is clear enough from the visits of American newspapermen to Pyongyang, for example, that the conditioning in North Korea is extreme, purposeful and intensive. The same is true, in varying

degrees, wherever the government commands the news media.

Even in the West, with the most sophisticated techniques of opinion analysis, and with a wide measure of press freedom, the state of the public mind is a much-disputed thing. There are Americans who complain that a President elected by a majority of his fellow-citizens, whose spending is controlled by two sets of legislators similarly chosen, and whose actions are subjected to criticism from a broad spectrum of publications, radio speakers and television commentators, does not really represent his country. And when opinion polls show support for his actions, the polling techniques are questioned.

It can be pointed out, for example, that there was a general assumption, at the beginning of the primary campaign, that Sen. Muskie was the undisputed front-runner for the Democratic presidential nomination. But what the polls seemed to show was refuted in the polling places, when the votes were in.

It would thus seem that the legitimacy of any summiter's credentials can be (and is) disputed in the valley. The anarchists carry this contention to its logical end: Raise the mountains, elevate the valleys, and let everyone live on one broad, fruitful plain. But quite apart from the monotony of the thing, this is hardly practicable, when men have become too interdependent for one another's specialized services. Again, man is reduced to the rough approximation of what is best for him: to hold the summiters accountable for their acts. And in this respect, with all allowance for error, force or fraud, the American system works

Good Beginning

President Nixon is off to a good beginning for what could be historic and productive negotiations with Soviet leaders.

He received a cordial, though not effusive, welcome when his arrival in Moscow made him the first American chief executive ever to pay a state visit to the Russian capital. Communist party Secretary-General Brezhnev, though not at the airport, was quick to stifle speculation of political chill by entering at once into a long and useful conversation with the President.

Monday night's formal state dinner provided a forum for conciliatory speeches, with Mr. Nixon heralding the opening of "a new age in the relationship between our two great and powerful nations" and Soviet President Podgorny proclaiming his country's desire to establish "not merely good but friendly relations."

There was no effort, however, to ignore the difficulties that lie ahead. Mr. Nixon made veiled reference to Vietnam and Mr. Podgorny took note of "the differences of social systems, the divergence of the positions of our states on a number of very important aspects" of the world situation.

In a real sense, Mr. Nixon's present Moscow visit is a return trip for the late Premier Nikita Khrushchev's sojourn here in September 1959 as President Eisenhower's guest. It tells much about the tensions in Soviet-American relations that more than a dozen years had to pass before Moscow reciprocated Washington's 1959 hospitality. Between those two visits the world had an overabundance of great power crises from those set off by the downed American U-2 plane in 1960 and by Soviet missiles in Cuba in 1962 to the current U.S. mining of North Vietnam's ports.

Mr. Nixon's current presence in Moscow is testimony that the forces of common interest driving the Soviet Union and the United States together have at least temporarily proved stronger than the political, ideological and other pressures dividing them. The problem now for both is to grasp the present opportunity fully and to make progress that will help keep divisive forces from ever again gaining the upper hand. President Nixon's first day in Moscow gave reason to hope such sensible action will take place in the days immediately ahead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Moscow Summit Linkage

As President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev get into their discussions in Moscow, European defense ministers are holding meetings in Brussels, which have many linkages with the Moscow summit. Lord Carrington and his fellow defense ministers from all the NATO countries except France, Iceland and Portugal are meeting as the so-called "Euro Group." This group was set up to try to give a practical focus for problems specifically concerning the European members of the alliance. The fact that France still abstains from NATO military planning is thoroughly regrettable; but it still leaves the Euro Group a very important, potentially supremely important, body.

This is because the defense of Western Europe is going to become more and more a matter for West Europeans. That is not to say that America is expected to renege on its adherence to the NATO treaty and obligations arising therefrom, at least not in the near future. But the mere fact that European matters form an important segment of the Nixon-Brezhnev agenda in Moscow is a clear enough indication of the way things are going.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The turn of events in Southeast Asia in recent weeks, the almost cynical way in which Moscow and Washington are main-

taining their summit meeting, are likely to seriously damage the image of the two superpowers in the eyes of the Third World. The time when two "great leaders" of two "big powers" could settle the fate of smaller ones in private conversations, that time is really over.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Nixon's major trump as he meets the men in the Kremlin rests in the fact that, since his May 8 peace offer, he has convinced his compatriots that he is the one who is right and that it is Hanoi which is wrong.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

U.S. Gun Laws

The American system must assume responsibility along with the trigger-puller for Gov. George Wallace's shooting and the numerous murder cases happening in America. Buying a pistol in America is as easy as buying a lighter. If America does not change this system which gives criminals facility to kill people, then perhaps all political personalities will have no feeling of safety. As the Wallace shooting proves, there are many sick people in America and the laws allow them to buy their weapons of destruction unhampered and unrestricted. The U.S. Congress must share the blame for American violence, past, present and, sadly, inevitably, the future.

—From the Express (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

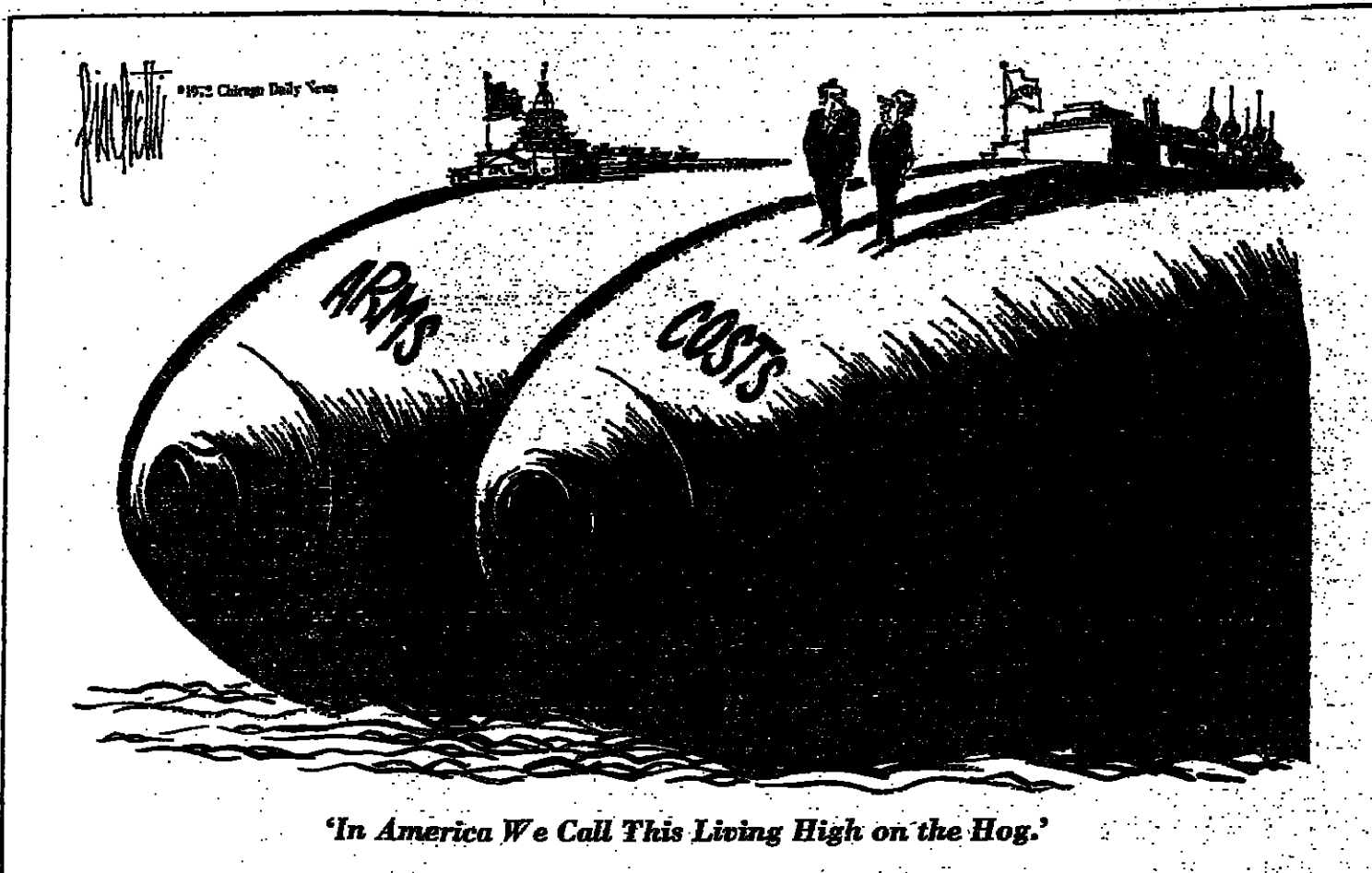
May 24, 1897

PARIS.—There will be no war between the United States and Spain, if President McKinley and Secretary Gage can prevent it, and the probabilities are that they will be able to circumvent the jingo annexationists in the Senate. The latter derive a great deal of their support from the free-coinage advocates, who are plotting to bring the Treasury to a silver basis. Following the idea that if there is a war, sooner or later the country will be forced to use silver or paper.

Fifty Years Ago

May 24, 1922

DUBLIN.—A big coup by the Ulster authorities is reported from Belfast today. During the night, the police and the military arrested between 400 and 500 Sinn Féin men in Belfast and the six counties. Following upon this, the government of Northern Ireland today issued a proclamation declaring that the Irish Republican Army, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Volunteers are illegal organizations, the members of which are liable to arrest. Thus a tense situation is now more so.



Summit: New Fluid Pattern in Power Politics

By Murray Marder

MOSCOW.—From its opening hours, the first American-Soviet summit conference here illustrated the new, fluid pattern of world power relations now in play between the United States, China and the Soviet Union.

Perhaps the parallelism between the form of President Nixon's first greetings in Peking and in Moscow was only coincidence. If so, it was an exceptional coincidence.

It took just two hours and 15 minutes from the time the President's "Spirit of '76" jetliner landed to a halt at Vnukovo airport to produce a meeting between Nixon and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev. Four months ago in Peking, Chinese Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung kept President Nixon waiting a bit longer; Mao granted him an audience four hours after arrival. But there was longer historical justification for delay—the Mao-Nixon meeting symbolically ended 22 years of frozen relations between the United States and China.

Affront Absorbed

Monday night's meeting in Moscow could have had even more immediate justification for delay from the hosts' standpoint, namely President Nixon's May 8 order to mine the harbors of North Vietnam, primarily to block Soviet shipping from delivering war-support supplies. But the Soviet Union decided to absorb that affront because it has larger priorities.

There is no such thing as a "normal" summit conference because of the collapsible history of summits. This one started immediately with its own special sequences.

In contrast to the Peking summit in February, which was essentially a ground-breaking exercise to open a new relationship, the Moscow summit is the most elaborately prepared conference in the history of summits. As a result, Brezhnev immediately got down to specific business in his sudden first meeting with President Nixon by starting discussion of the agenda even before the first formal dinner Monday night.

According to unofficial Russian and other sources here, the Soviet Union is concerned that it may be faced with an interlocking package proposal from the United States to put new pressure on Soviet support for North Vietnam. That is, that the United States may seek to tie completion of a Strategic Arms Limitation Agreement, trade, space cooperation, and other accords, into a single bargaining package.

There has been no known suggestion on the American side that it is the United States' intention

to tie negotiations together in this tough bargaining form, and American officials were not immediately available for comment on the speculation. What American officials have been indicating to newsmen is that it is the United States' intention to press ahead with the array of potential accords on as broad a front as possible despite the two nations' great differences on Vietnam.

By diplomatic standards, there was unusual humbleness about the purposes of this conference in the courteous but candid first official greeting to Nixon from President Nikolai V. Podgorny at Monday night's dinner.

Podgorny said aloud what diplomats usually reserve for private talk about the hazards of summits. Labeling this meeting a momentous event, Podgorny said its effect on the international situation will produce further developments "either toward a lasting peace and stronger universal security or toward greater tension." Podgorny added that the Soviet Union will make every effort "to achieve positive results" and said "we expect a similar

approach from the American side."

President Nixon projected a similar expectation for "concrete agreements" rather than for simply the "spirit" of accord, noting that "two years of careful preparation" have gone into this meeting.

There was no "linkage" tie in the President's language, as he listed as illustrative areas of potential accord a strategic arms agreement and "progress in economic cooperation." But the President noted that "there is hard negotiating ahead" in order to prove "this week" that "the era of negotiations between the two most powerful nations in the world has begun."

Much at Stake

At least rhetorically, two sides in an East-West summit conference never have started out with such mutual insistence on tangible results.

No one on this conference scene doubts that there is far more at stake than comparable rhetoric. For the Soviet Union, its open dispute about what

might evolve out of the new-found and embryonic American relationship with Peking, Moscow's ideological rival, has quickened its desire to move rapidly into greater reduction of tension with the West. For the Nixon administration, the unpredictability of the outcome in Vietnam has intensified its desire to display foreign policy successes elsewhere. Each of the three major powers in turn is warily watching the power interplay of the other two.

But what is at stake in Moscow this week is by no means just power maneuvering. There are highly important questions of nuclear arms limitation on the bargaining table, involving high strategy and, potentially, many millions of dollars, plus the possibility of new economic ties between the United States and the Soviet Union that could in time have significant consequences for East-West trade patterns. On both sides of the summit, on the opening night, all that is being forecast with assurance is that this is one of the most taxing tests of tangible summits that has ever been attempted.

Three for the Seesaw

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Peking's "American option" is just as important to China's relations with Russia and to Chou En-lai's political future as Washington's "Chinese option" is to U.S. relations with China and to President Nixon's re-election prospects.

Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet boss, seems acutely aware of his pivotal position in this triangulation of world policies and political ambitions. So far he has played it cool.

One consequence of his decision to receive Nixon despite the latter's hard-nosed rebuff to Moscow in Vietnam has been increasing nervousness in China. The Chinese don't like anything that might relax tensions between Russia and the West. The latter could make the Soviet war machine feel more free to reinforce its eastern border, where it now has 44 divisions facing China.

Bonn Action Noted

Within the past month Brezhnev has surrounded two threats to this search for Western relaxation. After a knife-edge debate, Bonn decided to ratify a friendship relationship with Moscow and East Europe, thus further facilitating the current Soviet policy that focuses its dynamism on Asia. And, by welcoming Nixon despite the U.S. blockade of North Vietnam, the Russian boss has made further tension-reducing accords inevitable.

In Southeast Asia, Moscow has implied it would like this Peking, at this juncture, should certainly prefer American preeminence there to the alternative of a regionally dominant Communist Vietnam sponsored by Russia.

For a time it seemed that a combination of ideological orthodoxy and the desire to save face might cause Brezhnev to call off his colliery with capitalism's No. 1. China's propaganda aimed to encourage this idea. It has now fallen back, however, on double-edged attacks against imperialism in which Russia still features as the main imperialist.

Certainly Brezhnev's position seems more securely entrenched than those of his two peers. Chou has as much of a personal stake in the new three-power game as does Nixon.

Nixon might have trouble being re-elected if he can't put a virtual end to the Indochina war during the next five months; and both Peking and Moscow know this. Moreover, each has its own ways of either making a settlement less likely or exacting a lot of hush-money.

Chou's Opposition

Chou, on the other hand, still faces some muffled left-wing opposition for his own armistice with U.S. capitalist-imperialism. He only seemed to gain full control—in the great shadow of old Mao Tse-tung—last September. He has already gotten something positive in return for his relatively UN membership and defusing of the Taiwan issue; yet he still must prove continued benefits to satisfy China's leftist factions who complain that he has abandoned revolutionary fervor.

Nixon runs the United States right now and Chou has demonstrated that his personal power and policy run China. Nevertheless, in the end, each may need the other to continue. The man in the middle is Brezhnev. He can try and unbalance this strange alliance by openly wooing Nixon, which he is now doing, or by privately courting China through special envoys, which he is also now doing.

Something Askew

There appears to be something askew with President Nixon's reasoning: We have been told that his deep concern for the release of our prisoners, and his timing thereof, is a major stumbling block to agreement and settlement with Hanoi. Yet, by clinging to his time-table and his terms, by dangerously enlarging and prolonging the war on his sole authority, President Nixon is actually steadily adding to the number of our prisoners. Wouldn't this be called, among us common citizens, "mixed-up thinking"?

MRS. JULIAN E. ADLER, Des Moines, France.

Buchwald Critic

There is hardly anything more lugubrious than a comic turned serious, as witness former humorist Art Buchwald's recent satirizing series on the Vietnam conflict, on which he appears more of an expert than Kennedy on the Irish confrontation. I wonder if, among Buchwald,

Hope Against Hope

The recent column by Anthony Lewis entitled, "Hope Against Hope" (HT May 13-14) is so excellent that I wish it could be reprinted every week from now until election day.

Mr. Lewis says that the Vietnam war can never end while Mr. Nixon is President and he continues: "The duty of those who see their country on the path of self-destruction is still to make the attempt to stop it. At least now there is no longer any question of ambiguity—political or moral."

It is the duty of every American to face this fact, and to remind those who are not aware of the self-evident truths about the leadership of our country that the future will indeed be black if the moral caliber and character of our next President is not thoroughly evaluated.

HILDA MARTON, Ascona, Switzerland.

Skyjacking

Passenger safety clearly lies with the air company concerned. Mechanical checks of airliners are

Examining McGovern On Defense

By Wm. F. Buckley

NEW YORK.—On the expected announcement of an agreement between the governments of the United States and of the Soviet Union on a long-range controlled disarmament turn to the defense thereof, Sen. George S. McGovern, emotional front-runner in Democratic race, I am sure to the spread on "The Bomb of George McGovern" (see at no charge from Box 183, Ray Hill Station, New York 10016), and in particular an essay by William F. Buckley, Jr., formerly associated with Hudson Institute.

Sen. McGovern talks about cutting the defense budget by a breathtaking \$30 billion. That would appear to be a splendid idea, inasmuch as American taxpayer benefits might be increased by the amount since we cannot eat, drink, borrow on our equity in bonds, but the tactical questions of the strategic positions of that reduction are important to look at.

It would mean forever giving all weapons or weapons whose purpose is primarily offensive in nature, or which, respectively aim at the capability of the enemy, would be a giant step back into the strategy of what the call "Mutual Assured Destruction," MAD for short. MAD, a primitive intuition that mankind's enough nuclear weapons to wipe the enemy's heads to wish the enemy's age upon the enemy's people, the enemy won't bother us.

Two Difficulties

There are two difficulties MAD, one moral, the other tactical.

The first is that the risk of tens of millions of human beings is something of a state of mind. Even then it is not the situation works out, the moral mandate is unambiguously that the enemy's age upon the enemy's people, the enemy won't bother us. But the practical alternative, nuclear measures, of it anti-ballistic missile is a equal symbol.

The fact is that the United States itself has abandoned, or is in the process of abandoning, MAD. A study in 1967, prepared in direction of Lt. Gen. L. Z. concluded that Soviet forces should be directed against the enemy's nuclear attack. In a strategy statement in 1968, Gen. L. Z. Korylov reiterates traditional Soviet view that could be a "winner" in a war, a deduction based strategy of building up the United States' offensive force of aim of silencing 90 or 95 of America's retaliatory cities, and then bracing it that part of the 5 percent is able to penetrate the shield around the major cities, on which shield we begun again, after a brief rupture.

Let us at the problem of pure theory. If Soviet nology can advance in it directions of a) knocking a ground-based missile, a shielding themselves against missiles which we were launching from the sea, it would follow that the States' nuclear deterrent is simply ended. And that the United States would need to specify its demands, rather than the United States would be left prostrate. Yet in the field of research at development, Candidate McGovern strip us substance the resources of our technology. While the Soviet spends \$10 billion a year or D. McGovern would reduce our by \$3 billion, to less than \$3 billion. Our armed forces would be reduced to less than the Peace Hawks level.

All this, mind you, Sen. McGovern has come out with program irrespective of whether Soviet Union agrees to do. The Soviet Union has said do we will momentarily. Surely the availability of McGovern as a presidential pick will prove to have an effect on the Russians of enacting their demands, to that they stand to achieve internal domestic American sure goals which they could have dreamed of achieving at negotiating table.

Exon McGee On Canadians Begin European Tour

By Wm. J. Kerensky

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT).—The Canadian Ballet of Canada is embarking on a European tour, and it is also embarking on a tour of the United States. The tour is being organized by the Canadian Ballet of Canada, which is a company of dancers from Canada. The tour is being organized by the Canadian Ballet of Canada, which is a company of dancers from Canada. The tour is being organized by the Canadian Ballet of Canada, which is a company of dancers from Canada.

main work of the evening was the Danish classic "La Sylphide" with another guest artist, Niels Kehlet of the Royal Danish Ballet, as James.

Some people have criticized the Canadians for importing so many guests but my impression, based partly on the present London season and partly on my memories of the company in Toronto two and a half years ago, is that they lack star personalities of their own. The dancers don't seem to have the skillful jobs de vivre of the best Americans or Russians but are more anonymous, as indeed the Royal Ballet tends to be. But the Royal Ballet has produced star personalities of its own—as have the Australians.

and lacks many of the magical technical effects which make the ballet such a success in Copenhagen. Neither Celia Franca nor Yves Cousteau made much of the strong Mome role of Madge the witch. Erik Bruhn, the producer, has added an extended pas de deux which somewhat dilutes the first act but elsewhere he has stuck reasonably close to the original, which is a relief considering his "improved" and in my view travestied version of "Swan Lake" which the company is to present this week.

The best ballet the Canadians have shown us so far is "Intermezzo" by the young American choreographer Eliot Feld whose work is not yet sufficiently known in Europe. Three couples dance charmingly, humorously and inventively to Brahms piano pieces, mostly waltzes; it's a cross between Balanchine's "Liebeslieder Walzer" and Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering" and almost as successful as either of them, which is high praise. Roland Petit's two-act "Kranzberg" on the other hand, is made tolerable only, if at all, by the amazing athleticism of the chorus of boys and of Georges Fleta of the Paris Opera, yet another guest artist. This was Piletta's unheralded British debut and we must see him back in a more flattering classical role. Even crawling and balancing his way through Petit's arid acrobatics to Xenakis' deafening and ugly score, his talent was immediately apparent.



Mary Jago and Howard Marcus in "Swan Lake."

There could hardly be a bigger contrast with the Canadians at the Coliseum than the members of the Royal Swedish Ballet who have been giving four performances at the attractive and intimate Theatre Royal, Brighton, as part of the Brighton Festival. Their very slight program, less than two hours including the intermission, consisted of Mary Skeaping's pastiche recreations

of forgotten 18th-century works. The prologue to Handel's opera "Il Pastor Fido" relied heavily on period costumes and decor rather than on musical or choreographic content, and was, I'm afraid, a soporific bore. "The Return of Springtime," a little pas de trois about cupid and two lovers, contained slightly more dancing and had a certain charm but it was the third item, "The Fishermen," which made the evening worthwhile.

It's an attempt to revive a ballet originally made by Auguste Bournonville's less famous father, Antoine, and it's a humorous pantomime with a skry very similar to that of "La Fille Mal Gardée." There are some lively sailors' hornpipes and some folksy comic characters, produced by Ivo Cramér in a style reminiscent of his "Prodigal Son." The whole program obviously has more reason d'être at its home in the 18th-century court theatre of Drottningholm. The Swedes performed it with considerable charm and style making me wish we could have seen them do some more real dancing while they were here.

The pianist Arturo Benedetti Michelangeli, after a scheduled recital May 29 at the Salle Pleyel, is listed for five one-hour recitals from June 8 to 10 at the Théâtre de la Ville with a program comprised of Schumann's "Carnaval," six mazurkas and the Scherzo No. 2 by Chopin.

and Claire Gibault, staged by Jean Aster and Louis Erlo and with sets and costumes by Jacques Rapp.

"La Jeune Parque," a quintet for flute, harp, violin, viola and cello, with mezzo-soprano voice, by Pierre Chan, will have its first performance May 29 at Studio 105 of the Maison de la Radio in Paris, on a program of contemporary chamber music. Other works on the program are by Milhaud, Marcel Goldman, Betsy Joias and Alain Weber.

The first performances of "Auto-da-fé," a new musical theater work by Maurice Ohana, are being given by the Lyons Opera through June 4. The work, described as a grand opera for chorus, soloists, actors and marionettes, will be under the musical direction of Theodor Guschlbauer

Theater in Paris

Hits and Misses in Adaptations

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, May 23 (IHT).—The theater, to paraphrase Fritz Kreisler's song, is a place where the one who chooses very often loses.

Lately French impresarios have been gambling heavily on adaptations of English and American scripts. There have been many losses. But it looks as if Lars Schmidt has won the public with "Move Over, Mrs. Markham," which he brought from the Strand to the Montparnasse Gaston Balty where Marcel Mithois's adaptation is known as "Le Saut du Lit." Jean Le Poulain's direction keeps it on the frantic go.

The Gaston Balty customarily houses theatrical works with a higher IQ. But Mr. Schmidt has diagnosed the popular pulse accurately. This is the time of year for theatrical foolery and this farce meets the demand for frivolity.

Primitive

"Le Saut du Lit" is broad and primitive. It is a muddle of misunderstandings, misidentifications and missed rendezvous. A husband must serve as his own butler; a dignified old lady is forever happening upon couples engaged in illicit kissing; sand-trays are dropped; there is even a Dutch dialect bit.

In the wild, slapstick course of the play, it embraces most of the resources of the burlesque show—affectionate pats on the wrong posterior, scantily clad damsels, a dumb-blond mald, hectic chases about the bedroom. Only pie-throwing and seltzer water seem to have been omitted. The spectators howl happily.

This is the second play by the English authors Roy Cooney and John Chapman to have met with success in Paris. Their earlier version was called "Voyageur" (The French version was called "Gymnase" two springs ago. This proves that French and English playgoers are amused by the same jokes.

Other Successes

Other adaptations from American and English plays successful here include "Hair," "O, Calcutta!," "Hadrian VII," "A Day in the Death of Joe Egg," "Godspell," "The Kitchen," "The Knack," "The Mousetrap" (on its second try here), "Le Canard à l'Orange" (William Douglas Home's "Secretary Bird" in translation), "Pauvre France" (distilled

from a Broadway flop), and "Plaza Suite."

But for every imported hit, there has been an imported catastrophe. The last two seasons have witnessed the downfall of "Sweet Charity," "Early Morning," "Tom Faine," "After Haggerty," "The Man That Nobody Knows," "Chips With Everything" (despite an elaborate TNP production), "Old Times" (the presence of Delphine Seyrig notwithstanding), "Murderous Angels," "Saved!" and "Forget-Me-Not Lane." "The Last of the Red Hot Lovers" ("Le Tombeur") is still struggling and the fate of "Jesus Christ Superstar" is as yet undecided.

The selection of plays for adaptation seems bewilderingly erratic. For example, "Alpha Beta" made the trip across the Channel this spring, opening and closing quickly at the Antoine. In London, this two-character play about the unhappy marriage of a singularly boring North Country couple was helped at the box office by Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts. In Paris it was starless. The lackluster writ-

ing, seeking to emulate Strindberg's delving into the psychology of an ill-mated pair, was thus doubly monotonous and depressing.

There are several other English plays available, for example, "Loot" and "What the Butler Saw" by the late Joe Orton. His first play, "Entertaining Mrs. Sloane," was done here this season and had a respectable run.

The TSE group which presented that witty summary of the performing arts across the ages, "Histoire du Théâtre" last year, is now at the Salle Gémier (Palais du Châtelet) with a strange new spectacle, "Comédie Policière," a satirical travesty of detective fiction. It is dexterously performed, but it is too exacting and slow in developing—with a commode announcing each scene in measured tones. The result is that it runs on longer after its bedtime. But these TSE artists are clever and have original and engaging ideas. Their work would probably be better suited to the literary cabaret than to the formal stage.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 23 (IHT).—This is how critics rated new Broadway productions:

"Don't Play Us Cheap," a black musical at Broadway's Ethel Barrymore Theater, was written, directed, and produced by Melvin Van Peebles, who also composed the score. Clive Barnes reported in The New York Times: "Go expecting 'Hello Dolly' or 'Purlie' (and I loved both) and you will possibly be disappointed. Meet this one on its own untidy, foot-stomping terms. It has fire, guts and honesty." Associated Press critic William Glover pinpointed the flaw of the production in its "filmy" story—about two demons in human form who crash a Saturday night party and attempt to break it up. (They fail. One demon falls in love with the girl of the house—and they live happily ever after.) Around his fantasy, Glover says, Van Peebles has a "motley of jumbled neighborhood types who lustily sing and dance through an episodic montage more amusing than coherent."

"Heathen!" a musical about a Boston missionary who arrives in Hawaii to redeem the natives, opened on Broadway at the Billy Rose Theater to unfavorable reviews from four critics (The

Times, AP, WNBC-TV and WCBS-TV). Clive Barnes of The Times said: "To say that it is the worst Broadway musical of the season would run the risk of overpraising its virtues." William Glover, AP, agreed: "The best thing about the show is that it finally ends."

"Hard Job Being God," a rock musical on Broadway at the Edison Theater, directed by Bob Yde, with lyrics and music by Tom Martel, received one favorable (Glover, AP), one mixed (Barnes, The Times), and four unfavorable reviews (The Daily News; New York Post; WCBS-TV and WNBC-TV). According to Glover, the play is "short but spell-binding, easy to enjoy and admire." Barnes reported: "If you can accept pathetic lyrics and a quick runthrough of the Old Testament, this show has something to commend it. I find all these musicals devoted to showing that Christ or God were really regular guys in their private life are coy and self-congratulating." The negative comments ranged from "over an hour of virtual nothingness" (N.Y. Post), to "This is strictly an amateur undertaking" (WCBS-TV) and "If I had to use one word to describe it, that word would be irritating" (WNBC-TV).

The Art Agenda

Two Weissberg will be solo-concerts of the Fourth Piano and Carlo Maria Giulini conduct Mahler's First in a concert with the de Paris May 24 at the des Champs-Élysées.

South Bank Summer runs from July 11 to this year and will continue separate seasons.

Center Elects

May 23 (IHT).—The president of the American for Students and Artists, Edward Rappell, Paris 14, will be director of the International Education Exchange. The vice-president is James Jones, and other officers were at the center's annual Friday.

Paco Pena's Flamenco Puro, the Trinidad Folk Performing Company, Opera Films, the Hollow Crown, Donna Kabos Master Classes, Mazowsze the Polish Folk Company, South Bank Summer Music and Workshop, the Virtuosi di Roma, and the London Festival Ballet.

Among forthcoming exhibitions in Austrian museums and galleries are a G. W. Pabst exhibition and film retrospective, Laxenburg Castle, near Vienna (through September); Masterpieces from the Leningrad Hermitage and the Pushkin Museum, at the Vienna Albertina (to June 25) and Neue Galerie, Graz (June 30-July 23); Late Gothic Painting in Salzburg, Caroline Augusteum, Salzburg (May 27-Oct. 1); the Vienna Sezession—1897-1972, at the Sezession (May 30-July 2); the North American

Indian, Carthusian Monastery in Gamsing, Lower Austria (May-Oct. 31); the baroque painter Anton Falkstainer and the Ozernin and Schönborn-Buchheim Collection, Salzburg Residenz Galerie (both June 1-Sept. 30); a selection of Masterpieces of the Albertina, Vienna Albertina (June 5-Sept. 3); 20th-Century Master Drawings and Graphics, Innsbruck-Ferdinandum (June 7-Sept. 10); Golden Century of Dutch Painting, Mirabell Garden Pavilion, Salzburg (July 12-Sept. 12).

The first performances of "Auto-da-fé," a new musical theater work by Maurice Ohana, are being given by the Lyons Opera through June 4. The work, described as a grand opera for chorus, soloists, actors and marionettes, will be under the musical direction of Theodor Guschlbauer



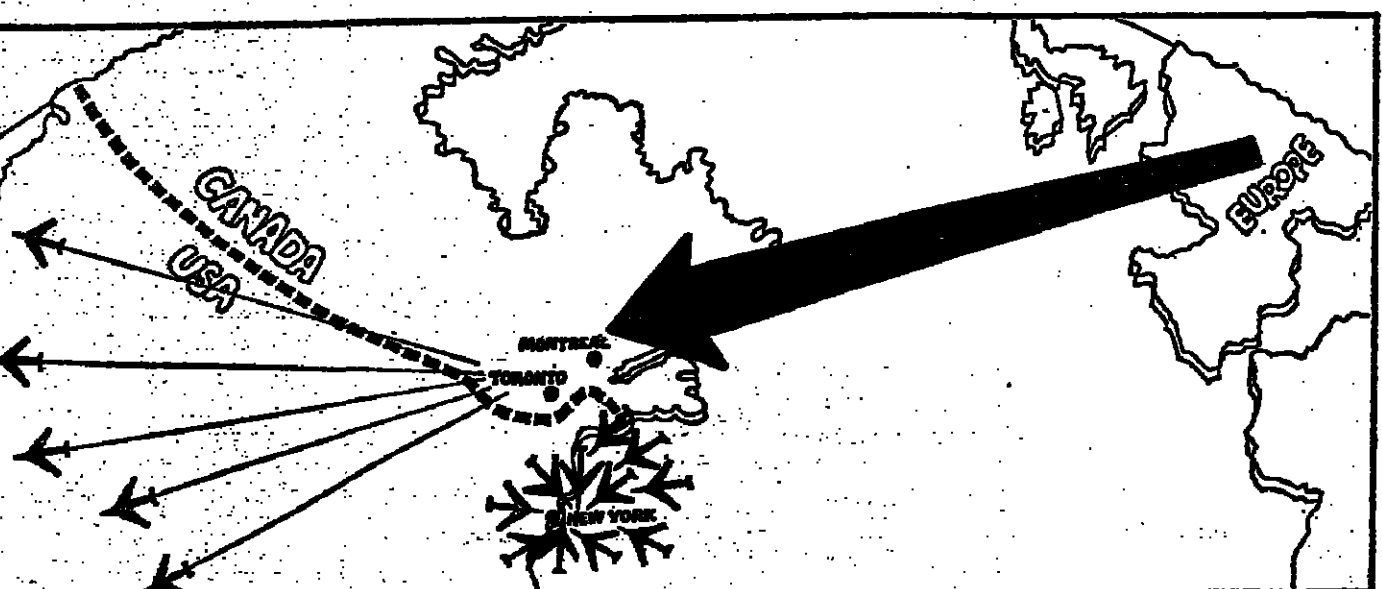
York is one way into the States



Canada is another

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No getting on buses to go from terminal to terminal or airport to airport. And we'll get you through the US Customs and Immigration with speed and simplicity which saves you time on arrival in the USA.

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Monetary Expansion

Reserve Bank and Fed Split by Policy Dispute

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank and the Federal Reserve Board are split by policy dispute.

The split is the result of a disagreement over the timing of monetary expansion, which the Fed has been trying to control.

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Aberdeen Sees Boom From North Sea Oil

By AP-DJ—Aberdeen, Scotland, May 23

The large Scottish city directly facing the North Sea is set to become the oil capital of Europe.

So says the North East Scotland Development Authority. Some Aberdeners, however, have their own special worries.

The fishermen, who have always been the town's most important industry, grumble about the sudden priority being given to oil.

And local businessmen are wondering how they can sell their services to the oil men.

Many worry that this city of 185,000 will not benefit as it should. The oil, after all, is out at sea.

Stavanger, across the North Sea in Norway, is beckoning to be a support and administrative base for the oil companies.

Other Scottish and English cities also offer competition.

Competition Problem

Eight exploration rigs now are working off Scotland. British Petroleum, which has drilled three wells in the Forth field, estimates that its investments within the next few years will total about \$780 million.

Jack Birks, general manager of BP's exploration department, said recently that North Sea reserves are estimated at 4 billion barrels.

David Barran, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co., estimates that two-thirds of the investment, to be made in Scottish waters could come to

Scottish firms. But he says, the question is whether Scotland, or indeed Britain, can match international competitors in manufacturing the oil-production equipment and pipe.

The answer to that question has yet to be found, he adds.

Scotland could use the stimulus. It is one of Britain's depressed areas. While unemployment throughout Britain is 4.5 percent, the figure for Scotland is 7.1 percent.

Aberdeen, with 4.1 percent, is relatively well off, but its economy languished during the 1960s.

The Development Authority estimates that there will be 25 to 30 rigs in Scottish waters by the end of next year. They will be drilling company installations provided to serve them will need maintenance and support services of all kinds.

The authority expects oil to create 5,000 jobs in the Aberdeen area by 1975. Already, 80 firms have set up in Aberdeen in the past 18 months to serve the growing oil industry, and the arrivals rate is about one firm a week.

Boom Coming

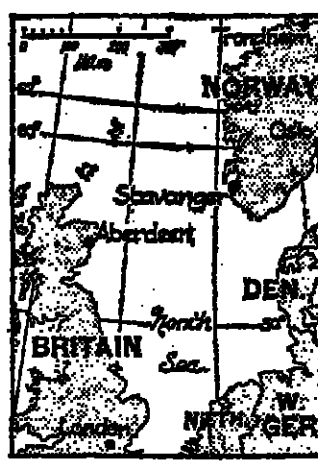
Aberdeen is not showing many physical effects of the oil money yet, but William A. Colclough, director of town planning, says it will not take long.

About 18 companies have expressed interest in putting up hotels, and he expects four or five new office buildings in the downtown region within a few years.

Much of the largesse, however, is going elsewhere. Contracts for drilling platforms and other big projects are going to internationally-known firms like Brown & Root. And the oil companies are locating their installations at various points along the coast. BP, for instance, has situated its ship-supply services at Dundee, about 80 miles south of Aberdeen. The harbor is deeper, BP says.

That is a sore point here. The harbor board embarked some time ago on construction of a new market for the fishermen, the city's chief source of revenue in the past. However, work on the market has been halted, and the board is devoting the resources—including a \$2.5-million government grant—to developing the harbor.

Town planner Colclough thinks prospects are bright, however. If local businessmen and government move quickly, "How do you adjust suddenly?" he asks. "You've got to change your philosophy. You've got to go out and grasp opportunities."



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But Changes Are Fractional

String of Gains Ends on Wall St.

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP)—The stock market's recent advance ran into a roadblock today as profit-taking brought to a halt the upswing of the prior three sessions on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, which had risen 24.16 in the previous three days of trading, dipped 3.01 to 982.30.

Net changes in most groups were fractional with the exception of the automotive group, which was under selling pressure. Glamour issues, which were lower because of profit-taking earlier in the session, rebounded toward the close.

The gold issue was the best performing group. In the automotive group, Ford was the biggest loser and tumbled 2 5/8 to finish the session at 66 7/8 in active trading. The weakness resulted from the company's announcement yesterday that it could be forced to shut

down its production plants because of testing-certification problems with its 1973 models. General Motors lost 1 1/4 to 78 7/8 and Chrysler was off a point to 33 1/2.

Late strength in prices was attributed by analysts to a report from Soviet and American sources attending the summit meeting in Moscow that they were virtually certain that a U.S.-Soviet agreement to limit both offensive and defensive strategic nuclear weapons would be signed Friday at the Kremlin.

Glamour Gainers

Among the gainers in the glamour group today were Corning Glass, which climbed 7 to 450. Xerox rose 2 1/4 to 153. International Business Machines soared to a record high of 402 1/2 before dipping back and closing at 402, up a point. Avon Products rose 1 3/4 to 123 1/2 and Burroughs was up 1 5/8 to 184.

The recently strong gold issues continued to show gains. Unconfirmed reports that the United

States may soon announce a sharp rise in the official price of gold from its present \$38 an ounce level sparked interest in these stocks.

However, gold dealers tended to dismiss these reports as wishful thinking. Campbell Red Lake advanced 3 1/4 to 40 3/4. Dome Mines jumped 2 1/8 to 75 3/4. American South African Investment was up 1 7/8 to 52 7/8 and Homestake Mining tacked on 1 3/8 to 38 7/8.

The most actively traded issue on the Big Board was Sperry Rand, which rose 1 1/4 to 40 3/8 on a turnover of 204,900 shares. There was no corporate news to account for the rise in the stock.

Many of the blue-chips ended lower with moderate losses on profit-taking. Du Pont fell 1 1/2 to 165 1/4. Woolworth lost a point to 36 1/4. Standard Oil of California dipped a point to 56 5/8. United States Steel slipped 1/2 to 31 3/8 and Standard Oil of Ohio fell 1 1/4 to 79 3/4.

Turnover expanded slightly to 16.41 million shares from 16.03 million shares yesterday.

Shares on the American Stock Exchange dropped. The index measured the decline at 0.05 for a closing figure of 27.93. On the bond market, corporate bonds continued to gain through the latter part of the session to close up 1/4 point on the day, but government intermediates lost most of their earlier gains as activity faded.

U.S. Official Predicts Deficit In Trade Will Widen in '71

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. trade deficit this year will be deeper than last year's record \$20.5 billion, Edward L. Allen, Deputy Assistant Commerce Secretary for International Economic Research, predicted today.

Mr. Allen spoke before the world trade committee of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce. A text of his speech was released here.

Mr. Allen's forecast is more pessimistic than trade projections by other officials, who generally have indicated the deficit should narrow this year.

'Perverse Effect'

Mr. Allen said last year's devaluation of the dollar is currently having a "perverse effect" because it has raised the price of imports without yet slowing demand for them. It will take some time for the devaluation to take hold, he said, indicating that the United States hopes for a trade surplus in 1973.

U.S. exports will increase sharply this year to about \$48 billion from \$43.56 billion in 1971. Mr. Allen predicted, but imports also will increase sharply from their 1971 level of \$45 billion to create another large deficit.

U.K. Insurance Firm Hits 'Discrimination' by Belgium

LONDON, May 23 (AP-DJ)—Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd. said today that the Belgian government was "discriminatory" in blocking an attempt by the U.K. company to take over Union des Propriétaires Belges (UPB), a Belgian insurance concern.

British company, said the Belgian government had not given any reason for refusing to allow Equity & Law's bid. But he said it appeared that the government opposed it because three British companies have taken over Belgian concerns in the last few months.

"The attitude of the Belgian government seems to be that three is all right but four is too many," he said.

He said the government blocked the bid under the Belgian code of commerce, which he contended is superseded by the laws of the Common Market which permit the free mobility of capital, including take-over bids, between companies registered in member countries. Britain is to join the EEC next January.

Sir John said Equity & Law has complained about the Belgian action to the appropriate departments of the British government. According to Sir John, UPB directors had approved the takeover offer.

Equity & Law, one of Britain's largest life insurance firms, remains determined, he said, "to set up other bridgeheads on the Continent."

To Reduce Foreign Reserves

Tokyo to Lend Firms Cash for Exploration

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, May 23 (AP)—The government will utilize \$3 billion of its huge \$16.5 billion in foreign exchange reserves to make loans, at 3 percent interest, through financial institutions to Japanese enterprises for the development of oil and other natural resources.

This was announced today by Kakuei Tanaka, Minister for International Trade and Industry, at a meeting of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), a leading economic club.

One half of the \$3 billion, Mr. Tanaka said, will be "deposited" to foreign exchange banks for use as bank loans. The other half will be purchased by the official Export-Import Bank, the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund and the Japan Petroleum Development Corp. using yen loaned to them under the Treasury loans and investment program.

The \$3 billion allocation will give Japanese enterprises capital with which to explore for oil or acquire petroleum sources and develop coal, iron and other mineral resources around the world that are needed in Japan.

Lowering Japan's huge foreign exchange reserves is one of the aims of the government's seven-point plan drawn up last weekend. The program is designed to

forestall new demands for a further upward revaluation of the yen.

Government Criticized

TOKYO, May 23 (AP-DJ)—Keidanren sharply criticized the government today for acting too slowly to protect national economic interests.

A resolution adopted by the group's annual general meeting called for the rapid implementation of measures to stimulate the economy and to control excessive balance-of-payments surpluses.

Chief among these, Keidanren called for a large supplementary budget to pump funds into the economy; a cut in personal and corporation taxes and greater flexibility on depreciation allowances.

On the external side, the federation said it is essential that export prices be raised to reflect the December currency revaluation; that tariffs be lowered, especially on manufactured goods; that distribution systems for imported products be streamlined in an effort to lower their retail prices and that foreign exchange controls be liberalized.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry approved purchases of unlisted foreign securities, excluding mutual funds, by Japanese investors, effective today. Previously, investors had been allowed to purchase only foreign securities listed on major stock exchanges.

The authorization is one provision of the seven-point economic program.

[The ministry said institutional investors and securities firms will be allowed to buy any type of foreign stocks or bonds while individuals will be permitted to buy only those which conform with Japanese disclosure requirements, Reuters reported.]

In a related move, the Bank of Japan said it decided to implement, effective June 1, a 25 percent reserve requirement on funds deposited after that date by foreigners in free yen accounts with commercial banks.

At present, a maximum reserve requirement of 15 percent is applied.

Bank officials said the decision was taken to discourage further inflows of short-term capital through this channel. Since banks don't receive interest on funds they are required to deposit with the Bank of Japan, the move will increase banking costs, reducing the attractiveness of handling additional amounts of free yen.

New Revaluation Forecast

TOKYO, May 23 (Reuters)—A leading private Japanese research body said today the yen would probably be revalued again by about 5 percent around next spring.

The National Economic Research Institute said that Japan this autumn would face a choice

Company Reports

Deere

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	418.5	325.0
Profits (millions)	33.29	14.03
Per Share	2.25	0.86

First Half

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	69.6	55.0
Profits (millions)	50.77	20.55
Per Share	3.44	1.40

Freestone

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	674.2	640.1
Profits (millions)	34.53	32.82
Per Share	0.59	0.56

First Half

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,247.5	1,163.9
Profits (millions)	50.29	50.5
Per Share	0.87	0.87

Horstel (Geo. A.)

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	172.3	165.2
Profits (millions)	0.65	2.74
Per Share	0.14	0.57

First Half

	1972	1971
Revenue (million)	344.7	326.2
Profits (millions)	3.08	8.4
Per Share	0.65	1.76

Marcor

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	721.4	672.9
Profits (millions)	11.74	11.17
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.29	0.28

National Tea

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	370.15	401.58
Profits (millions)	3.03	3.08
Per Share	0.40	0.41

Fourth Quarter

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,613.85	1,590.85
Profits (millions)	8.93	7.94
Per Share	1.18	1.01

Year

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,613.85	1,590.85
Profits (millions)	8.93	7.94
Per Share	1.18	1.01

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	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,613.85	1,590.85
Profits (millions)	8.93	7.94
Per Share	1.18	1.01

Year

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	1,613.	

NEW YORK, May 23—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

COMMODITY AND UNIT YEAR YEAR

FOODS

Cocoa Beans, lb. 34.00 34.00
Coffee, 4 Sacs, lb. 34.00 34.00
Rice, 4 Sacs, lb. 34.00 34.00
Wheat, 4 Sacs, lb. 34.00 34.00

TEXTILES

Printed cloth, 4 Sacs, lb. 34.00 34.00

MEAT

Steel billets (Pitt.) ton 124.00 124.00
Iron & Pig Iron ton 83.00 83.00
Lead, spot lb. 1.14 1.14
Copper, elec. lb. 1.14 1.14
Tin (Strait) lb. 1.14 1.14
Zinc, 2 Sacs, lb. 1.14 1.14
Silver, N.Y. oz. 1.14 1.14

COMMODITY INDEXES

Moody's Index (base 100) 407.3 407.3
Dow Jones Industrial Average 407.3 407.3

NEW YORK FUTURES

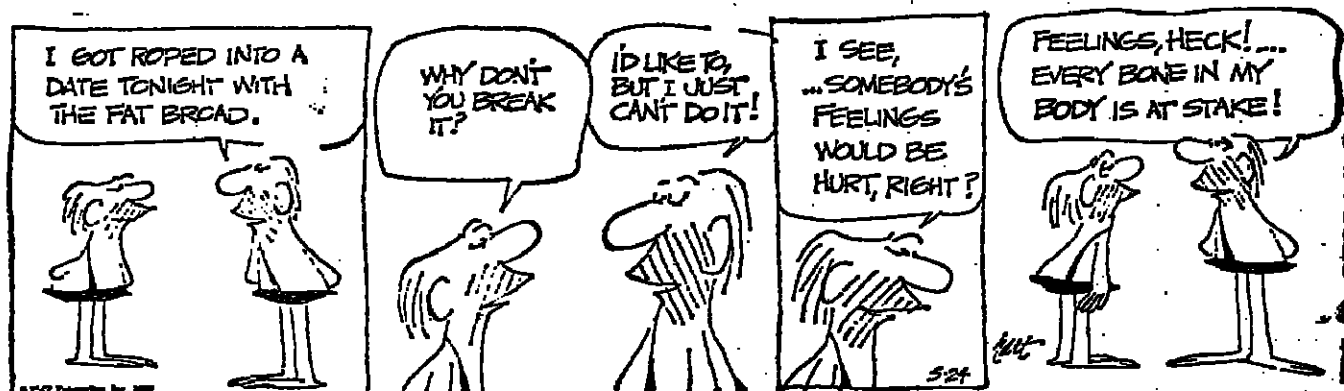
May 23, 1972

World sugar No. 11, July 7.25-7.35, Sept. 7.35-7.45, Nov. 7.45-7.55, Dec. 7.55-7.65, Jan. 7.65-7.75, Feb. 7.75-7.85, Mar. 7.85-7.95, Apr. 7.95-8.05, May 8.05-8.15, Jun. 8.15-8.25, Jul. 8.25-8.35, Aug. 8.35-8.45, Sep. 8.45-8.55, Oct. 8.55-8.65, Nov. 8.65-8.75, Dec. 8.75-8.85, Jan. 8.85-8.95, Feb. 8.95-9.05, Mar. 9.05-9.15, Apr. 9.15-9.25, May 9.25-9.35, Jun. 9.35-9.45, Jul. 9.45-9.55, Aug. 9.55-9.65, Sep. 9.65-9.75, Oct. 9.75-9.85, Nov. 9.85-9.95, Dec. 9.95-10.05, Jan. 10.05-10.15, Feb. 10.15-10.25, Mar. 10.25-10.35, Apr. 10.35-10.45, May 10.45-10.55, Jun. 10.55-10.65, Jul. 10.65-10.75, Aug. 10.75-10.85, Sep. 10.85-10.95, Oct. 10.95-11.05, Nov. 11.05-11.15, Dec. 11.15-11.25, Jan. 11.25-11.35, Feb. 11.35-11.45, Mar. 11.45-11.55, Apr. 11.55-11.65, May 11.65-11.75, Jun. 11.75-11.85, Jul. 11.85-11.95, Aug. 11.95-12.05, Sep. 12.05-12.15, Oct. 12.15-12.25, Nov. 12.25-12.35, Dec. 12.35-12.45, Jan. 12.45-12.55, Feb. 12.55-12.65, Mar. 12.65-12.75, Apr. 12.75-12.85, May 12.85-12.95, Jun. 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Feb. 18.55-18.65, Mar. 18.65-18.75, Apr. 18.75-18.85, May 18.85-18.95, Jun. 18.95-19.05, Jul. 19.05-19.15, Aug. 19.15-19.25, Sep. 19.25-19.35, Oct. 19.35-19.45, Nov. 19.45-19.55, Dec. 19.55-19.65, Jan. 19.65-19.75, Feb. 19.75-19.85, Mar. 19.85-19.95, Apr. 19.95-20.05, May 20.05-20.15, Jun. 20.15-20.25, Jul. 20.25-20.35, Aug. 20.35-20.45, Sep. 20.45-20.55, Oct. 20.55-20.65, Nov. 20.65-20.75, Dec. 20.75-20.85, Jan. 20.85-20.95, Feb. 20.95-21.05, Mar. 21.05-21.15, Apr. 21.15-21.25, May 21.25-21.35, Jun. 21.35-21.45, Jul. 21.45-21.55, Aug. 21.55-21.65, Sep. 21.65-21.75, Oct. 21.75-21.85, Nov. 21.85-21.95, Dec. 21.95-22.05, Jan. 22.05-22.15, Feb. 22.15-22.25, Mar. 22.25-22.35, Apr. 22.35-22.45, May 22.45-22.55, Jun. 22.55-22.65, Jul. 22.65-22.75, Aug. 22.75-22.85, Sep. 22.85-22.95, Oct. 22.95-23.05, Nov. 23.05-23.15, Dec. 23.15-23.25, Jan. 23.25-23.35, Feb. 23.35-23.45, Mar. 23.45-23.55, Apr. 23.55-23.65, May 23.65-23.75, Jun. 23.75-23.85, Jul. 23.85-23.95, Aug. 23.95-24.05, Sep. 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PEANUTS



B.C.



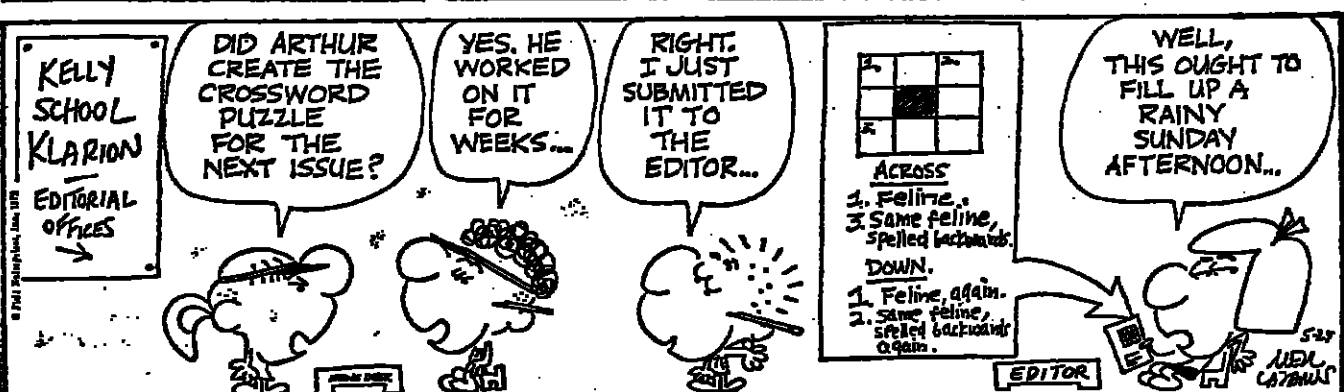
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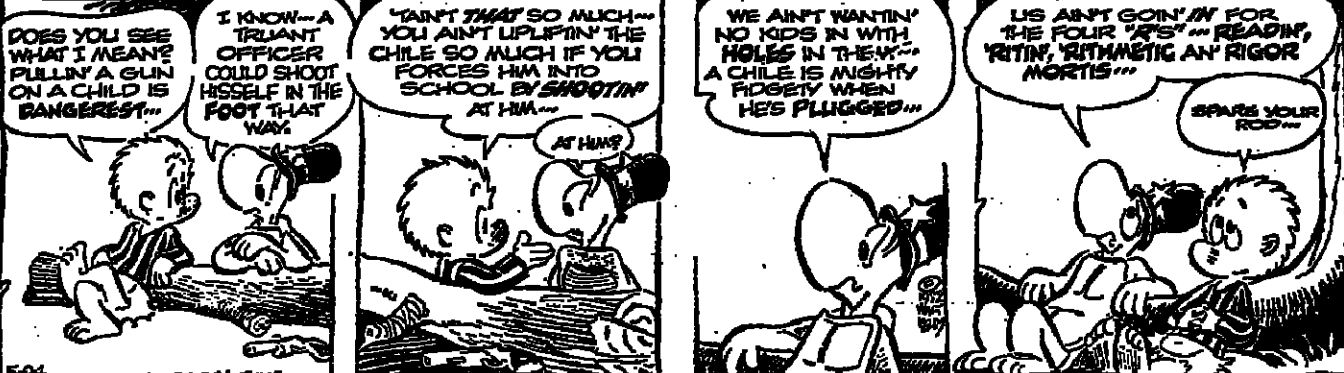
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A spurious charitable performance by South on the diamond deal enabled him to bring home a slam contract in which there were two apparently unavoidable losers. He had reached an over-optimistic level because his partner had failed to solve a bidding problem.

North-South were using negative doubles, and North was in a dilemma after West overcalled one club with one spade because a double would have been a take out. He could still have doubled, and followed with three no-trump on the next round. Or he could have jumped to two no-trump, or responded two diamonds. All these bids would have led to the normal, simple three no-trump contract.

Unfortunately, North was in too much of a hurry. He knew that he wanted to play in three no-trump and made that bid immediately, thus misdescribing his hand. South therefore assumed that his partner held a standard three no-trump response, roughly equivalent to a no-trump opening bid, and jumped directly to six clubs. The dummy was a disappointment.

West made the passive lead of a club, and the declarer saw no hope of making 13 tricks by direct means. His only hope was to guess the defense their sure trump trick and hope they would not take their heart trick. So when East played the club king, South charitably let him win.

As West had bid spades, East led back that suit, thus falling into South's cunning trap. The spade ace was taken, the trumps were drawn, and a diamond finesse succeeded.

South discarded a heart on the third round of diamonds, ruffed the fourth round, and led out all his remaining trumps. At the 11th trick, West was forced to surrender. He could not keep the heart ace and the queen-jack of spades and the slam was made.

NORTH
 ♠ K10763
 ♥ QJ4
 ♦ AKJ3
 ♣ 6

WEST
 ♠ QJ884
 ♥ A10
 ♦ Q76
 ♣ 1053

EAST
 ♠ 2
 ♥ 986532
 ♦ 10952
 ♣ KJ

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A5
 ♥ K7
 ♦ 84
 ♣ AQ8742

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♣ 2 N.T. Pass
 6 ♣ Pass Pass
 West led the club three.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. A. S. T. I. P. A. I. L. I. U. M.	10. T. H. E. W. I. N. D. O. W. N.
2. F. I. L. I. P. P. I. N. O. W. I. N. E.	11. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
3. S. R. S. S. I. N. G. I. N. G. I. S.	12. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
4. U. P. I. N. F. I. O. U. R. I. E. R.	13. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
5. R. E. C. O. I. T. P. A. I. N. I.	14. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
6. A. N. K. I. A. S. M. E. I. R. I. A. N. S. E. I. R.	15. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
7. S. T. E. R. B. I. A. N. C. I. A. P. L. A. I. N.	16. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
8. P. I. E. R. G. R. I. N. E. G. I. O. S. I. E.	17. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
9. C. H. E. R. I. T. I. S. I. A. I. A. N. P. A. I.	18. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
10. C. A. R. I. E. P. I. D. A. I. O. N. B. O. H.	19. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
11. B. L. A. C. K. B. I. R. D. S. I. A. I. A. G. A.	20. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
12. I. L. I. K. A. A. L. I. E. I. D. I. L. I. E. R.	21. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.
13. M. O. E. L. L. A. I. D. I. S. A. I. L. I. E. M.	22. P. L. A. I. N. T. I. N. G.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WOW, THIS IS A MODERN FARM, DAD. THEY GOT ONE RIGHT HERE IN THE MIDDLE!"

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YANDD

WETTE

HERBTO

TURLAL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ACRID DRAFT IMPAIR ENZYME

Answer: What a doctor puts on before he starts working--AN "M.D."

BOOKS

O JERUSALEM

By Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre.

Maps and Illustrations: Simon & Schuster. 632 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THERE is something timeless in this account of the battle for Jerusalem in the spring of 1948. The details are new, but not the pattern. Jerusalem is one of the oldest, perhaps the oldest city in recorded history, and most of its record is one of war. Revered by the Western world and, like Athens, a city that has a spot in the heart of every cultivated man, it has never been on the receiving end of unmeasured violence.

Invested, leveled, it is a city no one would willingly let die. And it is this very loyalty that is the cause of the conflicts that have troubled it and the cause of its survival. As a place it must be remarkable; as an idea, it is even more so. An attachment that lasts for 2,500 years and has as much power to move men after all these centuries suggests a quality as miraculous as any occurrence in the Bible.

Yet the attitude of exclusive possession, of a special relationship to a city most Jews in the last 2,000 years have not seen or lived in must appear to other people as something a little weird. Yet this relationship is not something merely asserted. It is a truth as self-evident to the people who created the new state as certain other truths were self-evident to our founding fathers.

When the Arabs moved in to crush Israel in 1948, there must have been desperate fighting everywhere, but none more fierce than in Jerusalem.

The emphasis in "O Jerusalem" is on the small engagement, the individual action and on the character of the man behind it. But the authors have so arranged them that the small events fit into the larger history, the small clash into the greater strategy.

The jockeying for position, the accumulation of arms, the planning for military action began months before the withdrawal of the English from Palestine. In this regard the Jews suffered from an enormous handicap: they were woefully under-supplied and could do little about it. They were not yet a nation and therefore had little standing in the markets of the world. But if they did not get arms they might never become a nation.

Up to the hour that she left, England acted as a mandatory power and confederated what the Jews tried to bring in. Small arms might be spirited ashore, but artillery, anti-tank weapons, armor, planes—these could not lightly be passed through the British screen. In addition, the Jews knew that they had to hold on to every inch of territory they had. Even the idea of surrendering a piece was abhorrent.

They tried to supply brethren in the city and Arabs tried to smash the Jews. The results were the English, not wishing to come embroiled, merely pounded matters for the Arab and although the Jews, reasonably well organized, were separatist military units wanted to act autonomously, situation was far from rosy.

The Arabs were indeed splendid fighters, as the makes clear, but they at from divisions and rivalries: the alliance, from inside leadership, from a lack of ing, and from a rhetoric blinded them to realities. Authors argue, for example, even in 1948, leaders of Lebanon and Jordan really want war. They that the United Nations or the big powers could with a formula that would vent hostilities. Some hope at the last minute England not pull out. They dragged feet when it came to sup troops, money, supplies. Nevertheless, by the force of their statements, they were into war.

But it is the individual which the authors have so fully gathered and blended the narrative, that cast heart and move the spirit, was heroism and cruelty of sides. There were fanatic made blind by blood and standing Arabs who put themselves in harm's way even a handful of their own lives. There were Jews who furnished and there were the killers in Yassin. There were soldiers and incompetents in camps.

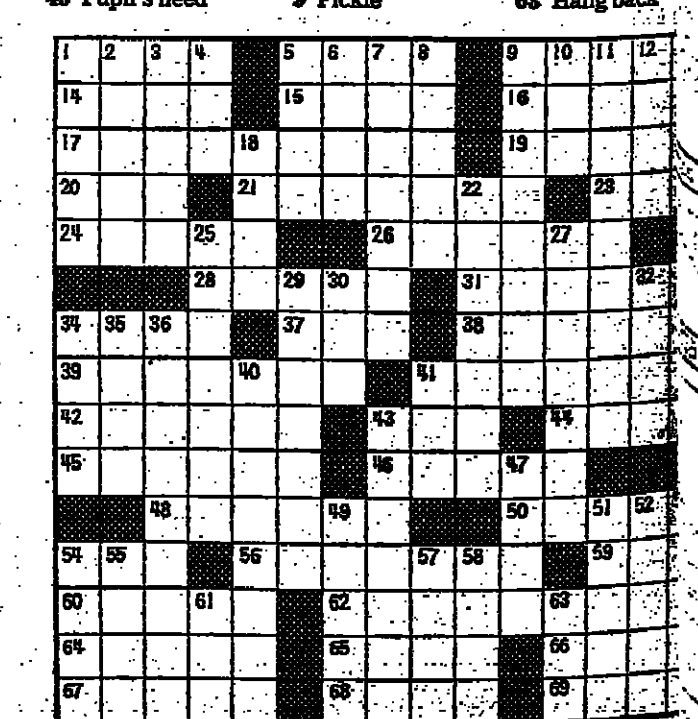
And there was enough and heartbreak for everyone. Perhaps for those who the authors say were or made to flee from home lands they had occupied for centuries. An in-gathering to people, a diaspora for the Jews. There were young Jews, the boys, killed before they what life was, who felt it had lived to the full. The those who came off top and went directly to their in the hills of Jerusalem.

The authors take the Even the English, treated as divine, are shown to be tainted decent men and p-ed ones. The authors do to persuade or induce men-ments. There is no need these are stories no one to or take away from.

Mr. Lask is a New York book reviewer.

CROSSWORD — By Will

- ACROSS**
- Christiania, today
 - Horse
 - French revolutionist
 - "... peas in ..."
 - Recital number
 - Restaurateur of film
 - Coin of England
 - Fortification
 - Dutch town
 - Rival of Mozart
 - Freudian basics
 - City in Russia
 - Heavenly
 - Trail
 - African tribe
 - Warsaw, for instance
 - Greek letters
 - Verdi's Moor
 - Supply: Fr.
 - Gourmandize
 - Whispered items
 - Man from Illinois
 - Late-show canine
 - Pupil's need
 - Doctrine
 - Aspen or Brighton
 - Shelf
 - Constellation
 - Mims
 - Southerner of 1860's
 - Indian
 - March exit
 - Happen
 - Collar
 - Summit
 - "When she got ... , the ..."
 - Fender flaw
 - Incite
 - In a worn st-
 - Lanchester
 - Annoyed
 - Athenian lawgiver
 - Bud
 - Reflexed
 - "There'll be ... time"
 - Lush
 - Image: Var
 - Camp out
 - Hand: Fr.
 - Hang back



The Hound of Candé and the Windsors

"Sidney," he said, "this story is going to take me longer than I thought. Run down to the Rue Lavartine entrance and tell the Prince of Wales to step across the street and have a drink until I finish it. He's waiting in a taxi."



The compensation for this relegation from activity comes in the sense of relief which he feels, quite frequently, when certain deadly events (or nonevents which the public has been conditioned to regard as events) shape up, and it is possible for him to think, "Thank God I don't have to cover that!"

A mind example of this mollifying category was the recent familial sipping of tea in Neuilly by the royal couple of England and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. The imbibing of tea (as five o'clock, as we say in French) especially by Englishmen, is an agreeable traditional rite, as commonplace and unnewsworthy as brushing one's teeth. Nevertheless, if I had still been in harness, I would have had to manufacture some copy out of it, and I think I could have been counted on to whip up a froth of this modest appealing homely beverage. I would, in short, have been precipitated back to the time, somewhere in the 1930s, when the duke and the duchess were preparing to marry.

My usual recourse, in this difficult situation, was to step out onto the balcony, bestow a cursory glance upon the weather which, without any competition from the population, was at this hour in undisputed occupation of the empty Boulevard des Capucines, and, armed with this meteorological documentation, compose a lyrical description of the weather, while waking up the sleeping birds, by the gentle pelting of the leaves by refreshing raindrops, as the case might be—quite undisturbed by the detail that the Loire, near whose banks they were staying, is the great weatherbeaten of France. There was no competition from the night, no rain, no counterfeiting, for my harassed colleagues at Camille could be counted upon, at some time during the day, to provide every possible version of the weather, from sunstroke to cloudbursts accompanied by the most appropriate, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

They were staying at the Château de Candé in the Loire valley, waiting quietly and unexpectacularly for the day of the wedding as any well-bred couple does.

In those days I always thought of the Duke of Windsor as the Prince of Wales, though he had already been Edward VIII, and for that matter still do, for he had become firmly established in my mind under that title when I was a Chicago Tribune correspondent in London. As Prince of Wales, he popped up rather often in my professional life, a fact which has already been echoed in this paper, where I have told the stories of the grapevine Fleet Street account of the prince's recall from America to authorize the evacuation of the South Sea Islands, George V's (IET, Aug. 4, 1971) and of the monumental blunder of the Paris Chicago Tribune in publishing an entirely imaginary account of a blithe murder by the prince of a British Boy Scout (IET, July 27, 1971).

The other hero of another episode was Vincent Sheehan, then Paris correspondent of the home edition of the Chicago Tribune. He entered the office one afternoon, began tapping out a story, paused, thought a moment and turned to the office boy a

nothing whatever to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the public, or at any rate of the editors, for reams of copy on the royal doings. The château was besieged by an army of reporters, photographers and news-reel men (there was, mercifully, no television in those days). Desperation provoked invention, and some particularly ingenious exercises of the imagination were served up in the guise of information, an activity at which I must admit the girls were better than the boys. It was a woman reporter who revealed that Mrs.

Simpson had decided to dye her hair blue to match her wedding gown and another who depicted her disappointment at not having been granted the title of royal duchess since she had already embroidered her underwear with the initials "H.G." for "Her Grace."

By the skillful use of cash to loosen tightly sealed lips, by the daring theft of revealing inter-office memos, and by tapping the Soviet Embassy's private line to Moscow and breaking their secret code, this colonel was able to learn the identity of every member of the cabinet.

The Secretary of State is, as widely reported in the press, William P. Rogers. It was relatively easy to confirm this by locating a malcontent at the State Department. He is one of several foreign service officers who spend their working hours playing tick-tack-toe with Mr. Rogers in the secretary's office.

What infuriates the State Department's opponents is

that Rogers has become unbeatable at tick-tack-toe and never

They claim it's Europe's largest amusement park. Opened last weekend at Torremolinos on Spain's Costa del Sol, Tivoli Gardens Park cost \$5.5 million, and features the usual rides (in-

dinging a roller coaster), seven restaurants (including Spain's first American-style waffle bar), an "Old West" featuring a shootout between two Scandinavian cowboys, a dolphin pool, a Chinese pagoda and a \$,000-seat open-air theater which will host an international jazz festival next month. The only hitch, it seems, is Tivoli's "Tunnel of Love." Spanish authorities have objected to the name of the traditional boat ride, on the grounds that it is "offensive to public taste," and told the owners of the park to change the name. Yesterday the tunnel of love was still in business, but under the new name of "Magic River."

Walter Annenberg won't be resigning as U.S. Ambassador to Britain until after the November elections, reports Maxine Cheshire of the Washington Post, "but a lot of names are being floated" as to his successor. The front

runner at the moment, and Annenberg's own choice to replace him, is one of his closest friends, California tire tycoon Leonard K. Firestone."

DIVORCING: Robert L. Phipps, 37, big-game hunter and son of millionaire socialist Ogden Phipps, and Carol Phipps, 37, his wife of three years and a former model. **STARTED:** Three hundred patrons and friends of New

Zealand artist David Aspin, when he opened his exhibition at Wellington by stripping as he unveiled a nude painting of Christ. "Did I commit a crime by letting you see me as God made me?" he asked. After a brief silence, the audience began to cheer.

The benefit performance for the British Olympic team at the

London Palladium Monday night featured Lisa Minelli, Kewnan and Martin, Roger Moore, the Aikenbergs, Jimmy Osmond and comedian Joe White, whose nose was out of joint. When it was White's turn to take the stage, he glabbed pointedly at the royal box and the audience, and the audience who hadn't paid for his seat raise his hand. The Duke of

Sidney crept down the stairs quaking, to find that there really was a taxi waiting outside the Tribune's door. Seated calmly inside it, unaware of lése majesté, was the Prince of Wales. Prepared for the fatal stroke of a thunderbolt at any instant, Sidney somehow managed to deliver his shocking message, "Quite," said the Prince, "Thank you." He headed across the street for the Chum Cafe.

Sidney achieved the ascent of the stairs like a drunken alpinist and no doubt set in motion immediately the maneuver which eventually transferred him to the London bureau, in a country where such horrors could not occur. After all, he has already suffered the experience of being kicked down the stairs of the Ritz by Mrs McCormick, mother of the paper's publisher (DET, Apr. 26, 1972). Paris was getting windy hard to do it.

Though still unshakably the Prince of Wales for me, the Duke of Windsor has become thoroughly installed in that title for everybody else when the war broke out, facing the British government with the delicate problem of the role which might be played by a former king in wartime. It was solved, as perhaps almost nobody now remembers, by naming him governor

general of the Bahama Islands. It was just after this event that Walter B. Kerr of the New York Herald Tribune's European edition, found himself thrown, suddenly and unprepared, into conversation with the duke at Lisbon. Momentarily out of small talk, Walter desperately blurted out a compliment on the duke's appointment to that post. The duke regarded him sourly.

"Name any one of the Bahamas," he said.
Walter flunked.

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[illegible]